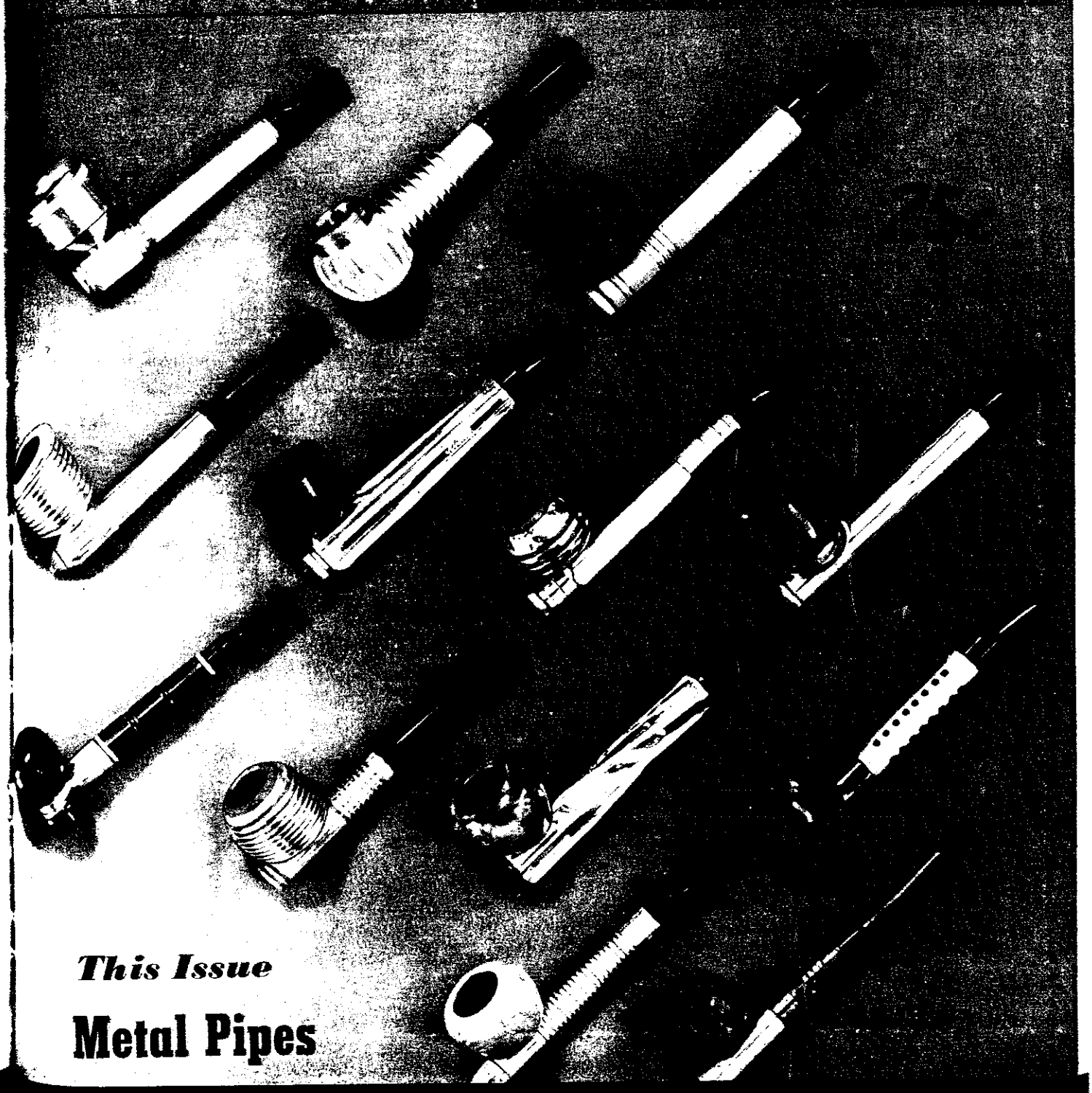
PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE



This Issue

Metal Pipes

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Questions and ANSWERS

By KEN BROWN

If you have any question concerning pipes tobaccos or related subjects Mr Brown will be glad to answer them for you Write to him in care of this magazine Be sure to enclose a self addressed stamped envelope for your reply.

Q. How can a person tell when a pipe is really imported briar? I have seen cheap pipes with the words "Imported Briar" stamped on them, but I question this.—S K., Falls Church, Va.

A. Unless one is an expert at distinguishing the various kinds of woods, there is no sure way of telling when a pipe is made of the wood as stamped upon it. The best way is to buy the pipe of a reputable dealer He will not mislead you if he is genuinely reliable

Another way is to look for the manufacturer's name on the pipe. If the pipe was made by a well known and reputable manufacturer, it is safe to assume that the pipe is made of the material claimed.

Many pipes have no manufacturer's or trade name stamped upon them, yet claim to be made of genuine briar. I am always a bit skeptical of such pipes, for with the scarcity of real briar these days, it is doubtful if any manufacturer will put out a genuine briar pipe without stamping his name upon it.

One exception to this is a "second" which is made of genuine briar but has some small defect—not enough to hurt its smoking qualities, perhaps, but enough to prevent any worthy manufacturer from stamping his name upon it. This might be genuine, but in all cases it is best to let a reputable dealer or pipe expert advise you.

Q. What is a calumet?—S. R., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. A calumet is an Indian peace pipe, the type that was passed from one to another as a token of friendship. It is usually decorated with several feathers and other ornament.

Q. Can the plug in a meerschaum pipe be replaced after the threads have become worn? The plug I refer to is the small nipple that joins the bit to shank.—E. W. R., Newcastle, Delaware.

A. If the threads on the plug are worn, but the threads inside shank and bit are not harmed simple matter to make a new plug

But if the threads inside the and bit are also worn it would spection by an expert repairman you if the pipe could be repaired could be if there is sufficient left in the shank and bit walls to a rethreading.

Send your meerschaum to an pipe repairman that specializes pairing old pipes of this kind

Q. Can you tell me who operates Factory No. 45, District of Virginia, T. B. M., Macon, Ga.

A. This factory is operated by Larus & Brother Company, Carry St Richmond, Va.

Q. What can be done to a pipe mixture to make it burn faster besides letting it dry out, if anything?—R. D. Boise, Idaho.

A. Probably the best suggestion would be to add some dry flake to the mixture. This is a fast burning tobacco and should help the slower mixture to burn faster But since the tion of the flake will probably the flavor, you might not prefer method.

If the tobacco particles are quite you might do as one pipe smoker did put them through a fine meat grinder This ground them up to a much size which resulted in faster burning at the same time kept the original of the mixture

Q. When was briar first used in pipe making?—G. A., Salem, Ore.

A. Louis Comoy is credited having made the first briar pipe in in the Jura Mountain region of F

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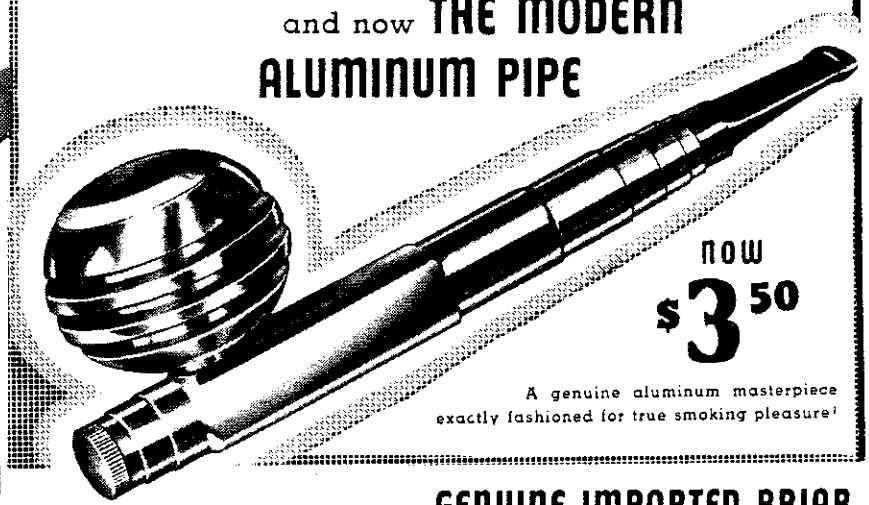

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PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

Vol. 1 — No. 8 August, 1946

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Cover—Many of today's metal pipes adorn this month's cover. An identification of those shown appears on page 263 of this issue

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Editor and Publisher - **George W. Cushman**

Associate Editors - - **Ken Brown**
Richard L. Gordon
Hal E. Heintzelman
James Morrison

Art Editor - - - - BOB BARNES

New York Representative
Stanley R. Kermisch
285 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 3-4377

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THROUGH our daily mail bag we are able to obtain a pretty good cross section of what today's pipe smokers are thinking what they want in the way of an ideal pipe and what their biggest problems are. Some of these letters are reprinted elsewhere in the magazine either in the form of questions and answers in Ken Brown's column, or printed as letters in the Pipelines column

But many letters never appear in print, either because we do not have the space for them or because we feel they would not be of interest to a sufficient number of readers.

Those which refer to personal problems of pipe smokers or which are not suitable for publication do not appear But nevertheless they all tend to give a cross section of today's pipe smoker and before long we shall present a detailed description of your fellow pipe lovers which may to some degree at least, be a mirrored reflection of yourself.

The greatest observation we have been able to make is that there is no such thing as a universal pipe One reader recently stated, "I have been smoking a pipe for 20 years and have finally come to the conclusion that a filter pipe is the thing I have had and tried all kinds but only a filter pipe gives that freedom from juices and tars which otherwise enter the mouth and spoil a good smoke."

IN THE same mail we may get a letter which states 'Any fellow who claims to like pipes with filters or other gadgets in them just can't be called a real pipe smoker '

We recently printed the letter from a reader who said 'I can't see the difference between dollar pipes and ten dollar pipes" with the request that readers send in their answers. What a variety we received Some agreed but most letters pointed out a multitude of differences as to why pipes vary in cost What we felt was the most representative answer appears in this issue in the Pipelines' column

Most letters seem to deal with advice on the best pipe to buy some asking what make is best That really puts us on the spot We can no more answer that question than can we say which automobile is best or which brand of shoe is best. It is purely a matter of opinion, and if there were a 'best' we would all be smoking it and no others would be manufactured.

PROBABLY a close second is questions regarding tobaccos I don't like aromatic tobaccos" writes one smoker, "yet I want some flavor and aroma." How would you answer a letter like that? Or, "I like such-and-such tobacco, but it is too mild Another I smoke is too strong When I mix them the result is entirely foreign to the flavor of either of them Can you suggest one in-betweenn"

Those are $64 questions Yes, we could give them our personal opinions but we do not believe this is fair to them. Our opinions are worth no more than yours or the next fellow's and it is a remote chance that our preferences, or yours, would provide the solution.

Take any ten pipe smokers and ask them which kind of pipe they prefer. You'll get a variety of answers Then ask these same ten men which is their favorite mixture. If you get two men to give the same answer tell Ripley.

Then ask what is their pet peeve about their pipes or their tobaccos, and again you'll get a variety of answers You'll find every pipe smoker has his own ideas, and you'll be amazed at the tremendous variety you will encounter.

PIPE LINES...

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *In the June issue we printed a letter from a reader who stated he could see no difference between dollar pipes and fifteen dollar pipes and we invited our readers to enlighten him. To the many letters submitted we have chosen the one which follows, not necessarily because it coincides with our views but because it is most typical of the many received.*)

DEAR SIR:

I should like to submit my answer to Mr. Millenberg's letter which appeared in the June issue

Any experienced pipe smoker can readily tell the merits of a good well made pipe. There are many reasons why an expensive pipe *is* expensive The briar is always of quality, being carefully selected and years in curing and drying before it is used in making a pipe

The bowl is generally thick, which in turn gives a cool, sweet smoke. Care is taken in boring just the right sized hole in the bowl and stem This insures just enough air to pass through the tobacco to make it burn evenly clear to the bottom of the bowl

Even the hole in the bowl must be just just right—to give proper draft—which in turn results in a dry, sweet smoke. These important factors are taken into consideration by the pipe manufacturer, and only a skilled workman can turn out a masterpiece. Naturally he is paid more than the worker who merely polishes the pipe after it is made

This, together with the fact that top quality briar is imported to this country, and is expensive as well as rare, makes it easy to understand the cost of a really good pipe

I challenge anyone to claim any of these merits in a cheap pipe It is only logical to see that it just couldn't be done. A cheap pipe is often made of just any kind of wood with defective holes or cracks in it. The defects are plugged with wood dough, then the bowl and shank stained and even varnished to hide these flaws As a rule the bowl is thin, which in itself spells a 'hot smoke'

The defects cause the pipe to become strong and sour with the stain and varnish addition to this condition Wood is porous—hence a good pipe will remain dry and sweet since it has a chance to "breathe," whereas a cheap pipe, with its pores filled up with stain and varnish becomes wet and sour because the air cannot aid in drying it out.

All tobacco contains natural oils and juices which cannot be entirely eliminated All the trick gadgets used in many cheap pipes to trap and collect this so called 'goo' do just that and nothing else. This results in a strong, wet, and sour pipe since much of this "goo" soaks into the pipe itself.

An expensive pipe of fine quality briar adds to the taste of any tobacco smoked in it. Also, since the draft of a good pipe is just right, the tobacco is entirely burned down to a dry white ash

For real enjoyment and smoking pleasure one just cannot beat a good, well made pipe and a good blend of tobacco. In my estimation these are a perfect combination

possible to duplicate with a cheap pipe and cheap tobacco—or even good tobacco A cheap pipe just can't deliver the goods

CHRTIS R HUDSON
Ocean Park California

DEAR SIR:

My father often speaks of the good old days when it was the style for a fair damsel to buy her beau a block of meerschaum and carve him a pipe with her own sweet hands. Some different now I guess or at least I have never heard of the modern girl carving a meerschaum.

I have a small collection of pipes and enjoy them very much In fact, I am a pipe maniac in the true sense of the word

Some years ago a friend of mine went to Italy and got a pipe hand carved in the shape of a bull's head. It had a curved stem and horns made of real bone or horn, which could be unscrewed Is there any chance of obtaining one at this time? If so where and at what price?

CHARLES E. HILLS
4586 Osborn Ave,
Hayward California

¶ Readers with a bull-headed pipe for sale should contact Mr Hills —ED.

DEAR SIR:

I read with great interest about the pipe that was made into a gun as described in the June issue However, I wasn't able to determine if the pipe now that it has been made into a weapon can still be smoked Can you advise me?

LYLE ANDERSON
Annapolis Md

¶ The transformed pipe can no longer be used for tobacco smoking —ED

DEAR SIR:

You can take this for what it's worth, but I never smoked a pipe until my wife's brother-in-law showed me a copy of your magazine The more I read the more I itched to try a pipe

I had my wife's brother-in-law select a good one for me, and for the first time in my life I have found what real smoking pleasure can mean I feel indebted to your magazine for leading me to something I had never before given much thought. I am enclosing my subscription in hopes that reading your magazine will teach me a lot about pipes that I have yet to learn

DICK SWENSON
Springfield Ill

DEAR SIR:

Have just discovered your magazine PIPE LOVERS" and must say it is great It should have come out years ago for the benefit of us fellows who smoke and enjoy pipes My many pipe pals are envious of my copy and upon seeing same have all sent for back issues

MATTHEW M. ORANTE JR
Amsterdam N Y

DEAR SIR:

Here's a suggestion We who like to mix our own tobaccos believe you should have a whole page devoted to tobacco and tobacco mixing each month. There are so many different kinds and types of blends that it would be a never ending source of information for the real pipe smoker who enjoys trying something new once in a while.

Miles Scott.
Sioux Falls S D

ONLY THE GENUINE Kirsten* "Radiator" PIPE

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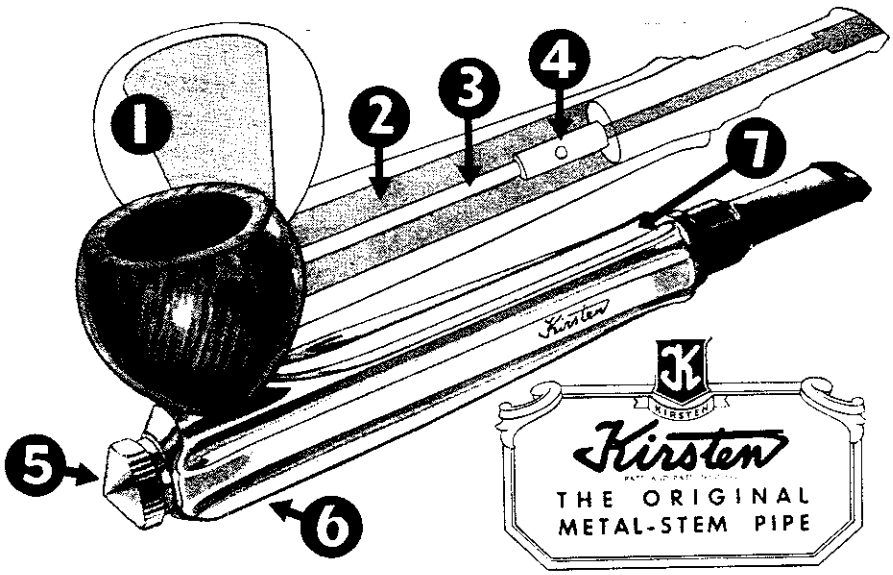

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The Kirsten Pipe can be easily and *thoroughly* cleaned . . . there are no inaccessible recesses to accumulate residues . . . no porous material to "soak up" moisture and odors. With the built-in ramrod, simply push a wad of tissue through the radiator . . . this action cleans residues from the inside surface a swish and it's gun-barrel clean!

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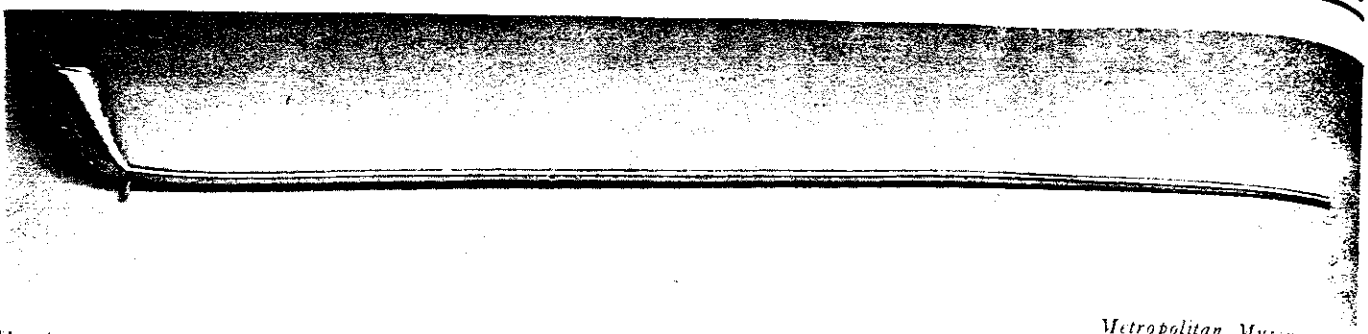


Metropolitan Museum of A

The forerunner of today's modern metal pipes is this "Churchwarden" style which was in use in this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. Bowl and shank are made of one piece of solid silver, and the long stem helped to cool the smoke

MODERN METAL PIPES

Aluminum and Stainless Steel With Briar As Well as Metal Bowls are Now Available In Many Designs for Today's Pipe Smoker

By HAL HEINTZELMAN

METAL PIPES? And why not? Something new? Not at all. Metal pipes have been used for smoking of tobacco for centuries. Metal pipes were used in England in the year 1590, and since that time metal pipes have found favor in every country on the face of the globe

Early English leaders learned about the smoking of tobacco from their skirmishes with the Spaniards in the middle of the 16th century and soon all England was trying the new custom Pipes of clay were the most popular, but the nobility, members of the court, and others deemed clay much too ordinary for persons of their high social position and therefore proceeded to have their pipes made of some very expensive material, purely for the prestige it gave them.

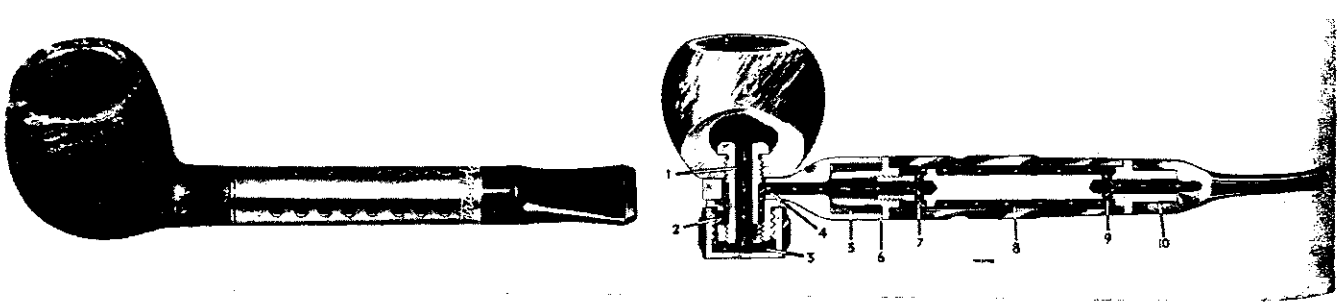
Silver was the substance most preferred although pewter, iron, zinc and sometimes gold were seen.

But the use of such substances proved to be purely for looks and not for comfort and although the beautiful metal pipes were seen on pompous state occasions, the smokers themselves preferred clay, walnut shells or similar pipes in the privacy of their own rooms.

The objections to metal pipes were twofold: They smoked quite hot and they were usually heavy and bungle-some to tote around.

By the beginning of the 17th century the Persians had learned about tobacco from their neighbors the Turks, and it is said that the Persians developed the

A cool dry smoke is the aim of the Trailblazer, left, manufactured by Pipes by Lee, and the Ricketts pipe, right, made by the Ricketts Company Figures in the latter refer to the specially designed channel through which the smoke must pass



water pipe. The outstanding feature of the water pipe was that by passing the smoke through water it became cooled. Many substances were used in the making of water pipes, including glass and metal. Since glass often broke, metal became the favored material. Metal for water pipes was satisfactory because the water gave a cool smoke and since a water pipe couldn't be transported easily no matter what substance was used metal was acceptable. Thus in the water pipe the two main objections to metal had been overcome.

Metals which were used for water pipes included gold, silver, pewter, iron, brass, zinc and others. Metal water pipes are today quite popular in the Orient and the small metal portable water pipe is still in use in China.

PIPEMAKERS have long wished they could make a pipe out of metal which would meet the fancy of pipe smokers. During the 17th and 18th centuries much experimentation was carried on in an effort to find the best substance for the making of pipes. Various kinds of clays were given a number of treatments in an effort to improve their smoking qualities, cocoanuts, gourds, nuts, walnut shells, and various minerals were tried. Each was successful until something new came along, in which instance the popularity followed the newer item.

The use of meerschaum as a substance for pipe manufacture looked like the utopia in pipedom had been found, for it was instantly popular. Cool smoking, it was small and could be easily transported.

Numerous woods were also being used including apple, cherry, walnut, and various others. With the discovery of Algerian briar in 1852, experimentation almost ceased, for this wood seemed to possess all the qualities most desired in a pipe. It was cool smoking, not easily broken, inexpensive, easily transported, and sweet tasting. And so quickly and so thoroughly did smokers everywhere take to briar that to this day it stands as the favorite of the majority of pipe smokers.

Professor Kirsten smokes one of the metal pipes which he invented 8 years ago

The success of briar has discouraged further discovery of a better material, although new pipes of various substances are occasionally introduced. Metal pipes have continued to be made during the past century, but their popularity has never been very great. Either the pipes have smoked too hot, or have been too bulky to carry about on the person.

To overcome these two objections has been the ambition of pipe manufacturers everywhere, and until 1938 such attempts have been short lived and met with little success.

But in 1938 two new pipes were introduced—both by independent inventors—both employing a metal shank. One employing a briar bowl, was invented by Professor F. K. Kirsten of the School of Aeronautical Engineering at the University of Washington, and the other employing a metal bowl, was the creation of George T. Ash, of Washington, D. C.

KIRSTEN

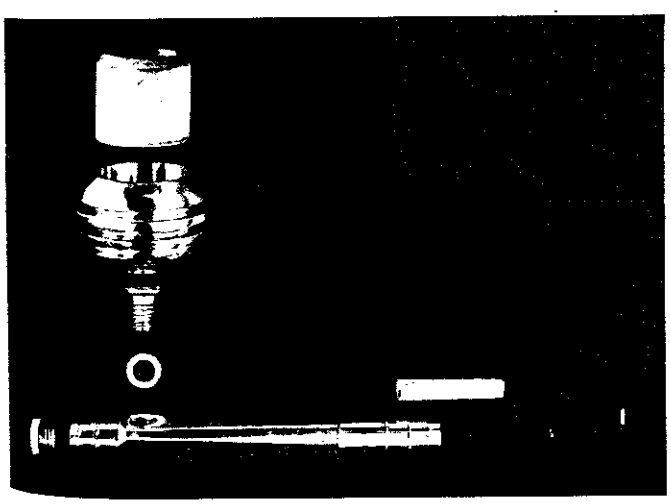
Professor Kirsten, an internationally known scientist, was instructed by his physician a few years ago to give up smoking, but being an ardent pipe lover he couldn't imagine going through life without his pipe. He had his own ideas about pipes, and so he set about creating a pipe which would overcome his physician's objections.

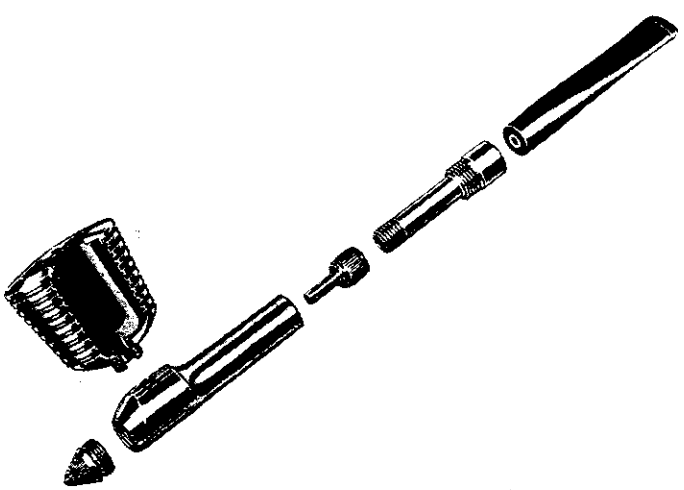
He experimented in his basement hobby shop, making pipes for friends. Soon his pipes became so sought after that he realized he would have to either give up teaching and make pipes or else place the manufacturing of pipes in the hands of others.

In 1938 the Kirsten Pipe Company was formed in Seattle for the purpose of making the metal stemmed pipe which the engineering professor had already made famous, and at the end of the first year his creation was outselling all other pipes in its own price class.

The *Kirsten* Pipe consists of a genuine briar bowl which is fastened to the duralumin shank by a hollow screw which

Most metal pipes come apart easily, a great factor in cleaning them. Left, the sections composing the Luminum-Kraft, and right, the various parts of the Curtis. With the briar bowl removed, the rest of the pipe may then be cleaned with water.





provides passage of the smoke. The thin walled shank radiates the heat and condences the residue. Attached to the mouthpiece is a long ramrod which enables absorbent tissue to be pushed through the "radiator" for cleaning. The intake tube is suspended in the center of the metal shaft thereby making it practically impossible for any residues to be sucked into the mouth.

ASHCRAFT

At the same time *Kirsten* was perfecting his creation George Ash in Washington D. C. had similar ideas about a pipe. He too had been experimenting with a pipe that would stay clean and be what he claimed "less injurious to health" than the ordinary briar pipe. In the same year, 1938 he announced his *Ashcraft Lifetime Pipe*.

It is made of aluminum including a bowl and shank of the metal, with a hard rubber bit. The *Ashcraft* was just getting into production when the war came along and stopped the use of aluminum for civilian uses. As a result Ash had to cease manufacture of his pipe until this year.

During the war years he has had time to consider improvements he would make on his post war models. He now has two pipes both of which are very much alike in general appearance. They are similar except for the bowls, one of which is an all-metal double shell type, and the other is a regular briar bowl with metal insert. The insert can be removed and discarded if not wanted leaving the briar bowl intact.

The inner shell in the all-metal bowl is removable for cleaning purposes. It does not come in contact with the outer shell, except that it is suspended by a wood ring attached to the outer shell. There are seven holes in the bottom of the bowl which are designed to keep the pipe lit longer. The bits are made of hard rubber. It is his contention that aluminum being tasteless is ideal for smoking because it gives the real unadulterated taste of the tobacco.

PEAK

The new improved post war model of the *Peak* pipe a product of the National Briar Pipe Company has just been announced. It is similar in some ways to the pre-war model which was discontinued due to scarcity of materials.

The current model consists of an imported briar bowl which fits into a metal cup both of which are screwed onto the aluminum shaft.

The metal parts are precision machined and the pipe is well balanced. The bit is easily removed as is the screw cap at the end of the shank. Cleaning is then a simple matter. The shaft, due to the heat radiating qualities of aluminum, cools the smoke as it passes from bowl to mouth.

The bowl is quite large and is capable of holding a good supply of tobacco at one filling. It is interchangeable with other bowls.

SPIRAL-KOOL

The *Spiral-Kool* a product of the Aero-Kool Pipe Company was designed and perfected by Merrill G. Sampson. During the war Sampson was associated with tooling engineering and precision machinery. He had often been approached by friends to repair their pipes and as he did so he couldn't help but wonder why a better pipe wasn't made —one that wouldn't need so much cleaning and repairing.

Already handling a defense business which took his full time he never-theless worked with friends during all his spare moments in perfecting his idea of a metal pipe. When the plans were finally worked out production started with the entire output going to the Army and Navy stores overseas. For nine months they took his entire supply.

Sampson's pipe has a long metal shank which is slightly twisted in design and for that reason has been named the *Spiral-Kool*. It is composed of only four parts which account for its extreme simplicity: The large imported briar bowl possessing a low profile for larger tobacco capacity and a curved base to fit the contour of the shank, the cool smoking shank with increased heat radiation brought about by five spiral flutes, the mouthpiece which is attached to the cleaning plunger which in turn fastens to the front end of the pipe for quick, easy cleaning and the small screw which fastens the bowl to the shank.

A Koroseal acid resistant cleaning gasket is placed around the front end of the cleaning plunger, and when the mouthpiece together with the duralumin plunger is removed, the tight fitting gasket is pulled through the radiator and cleans the pipe at the same time. In other words one can't remove the mouthpiece without cleaning the pipe.

During the war years other pipes were in the planning stages, but awaiting more plentiful metal before large production could start. Among the many which have been introduced during the past several months the most noteworthy ones will be discussed briefly.

BRYSON

The *Bryson*, which is manufactured by the Briarwood Corporation employs a six-sided metal shank which supports the briar bowl, the connection is made with a large, easily removable nut whose projected threads prevent moisture from running back into the bowl.

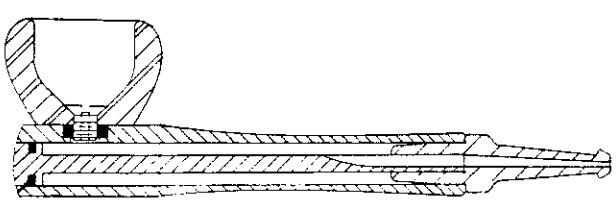
The shaft or cooling zone is made of duraluminum and automatically condenses tobacco tars and oils. The connecting rod holds the stem and metal together in leak-tight assembly. The cap which collects moisture is easily removed for cleaning.

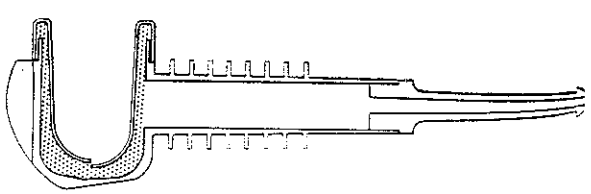
Possibly the most interesting part of the *Bryson* is the briar bowl. Two are supplied with each pipe, one of smooth finish and the other rough giving the smoker a change of bowls at will. The briar bowls are not turned on a lathe as is the usual custom. Instead the briar wood is ground to a powder and then formed under huge pressure into the desired shape. The briar powder is then screened and sifted so as to eliminate decay, stone, and other materials foreign to briar.

The formation of the bowl is made under terrific pressure without the use of heat, plastics, or adhesives of any kind. Only the pure briar powder is used resulting in a bowl free of defects of any kind. A perfect bowl of genuine briar results every time. The process

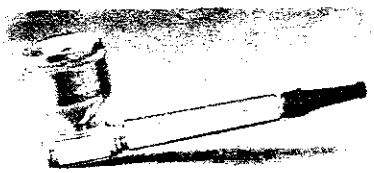
(Continued on Page 285)

Emphasis in construction of metal pipes is placed on cooling the smoke. Left, cross section of the Spiral-Kool shows air space inside the metal shank, and right, the all-metal bowl in the Cy Benz pipe is surrounded by air space (shaded section)

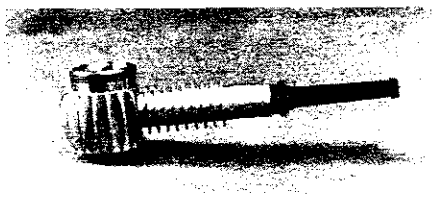




Directory of Metal Pipes



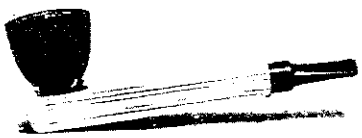
ASHCRAFT: Ashcraft Pipe Company. Metal or briar bowls interchangeable. Metal insert for briar bowl optional. Hard rubber bit. Four models are available at present.



BENZ: Cy Benz Pipe Company. Bowl of stainless steel, dural body, hard rubber bit. Weighs under one ounce. Moisture collects in outer bowl. Fins designed to cool smoke.

BRYSON: Briarwood Corporation. Bowl of pressed ground briar root, guaranteed against burning out. Shaft is made of duraluminum. End cap is unscrewed for cleaning.

CURTIS: Curtis Industries. Briar bowl encased in aluminum shell. Hard rubber bit. Stem easily taken apart for cleaning. The use of a standard round filter is optional.



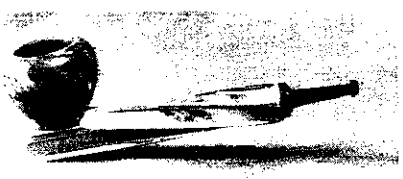
KIRSTEN: Kirsten Pipe Company. Genuine briar bowl, shank of duraluminum. Intake tube suspended in shaft gives dry smoke. End cap removable when cleaning.

LUMINUM-KRAFT: Luminum Kraft Products Company. Virgin briar bowl encased in aluminum shell. Standard filter may be used. End cap unscrews when cleaning pipe.

PEAK: National Briar Pipe Company. Imported briar bowl sets in metal cup, fastened to aluminum shank. One year guarantee against cracking or burning out of the bowl.

RICKETS: Ricketts Pipe Company. Bowl of imported briar, moisture trap and shank of bakelite, metal portion of stem is duraluminum. Long smoke passage cools smoke.

SMOKE-KOOLER: The Edlund Company. Outer duraluminum casing screws to metal shank holding imported briar bowl in place. Bit and cap removed in cleaning.



SPIRAL-KOOL: Aero-Kool Pipe Company. Genuine briar bowl fits on twisted duraluminum shank. Hard rubber bit fastened to ramrod for clean pipe in one operation.

TRAILBLAZER: Pipes by Lee, Inc. Bowl and shank of genuine imported briar. Aluminum shank perforated to let heat escape. Is easily taken apart for cleaning.

VOLK: Volk Pipe Company. Genuine briar bowl is fastened to metal shank. Bullet nose catches moisture. Bit of plastic. Manufacturer guarantees the Volk Pipe forever.

ZEST: Henry, Leonard and Thomas Co. Wooden bowl is fastened to metal shank. Inbuilt features assure a cool smoke. Amber colored stem easily removed in cleaning.

NOT ILLUSTRATED

FREY DELUXE: Frey Smoking Pipe Co. Imported briar bowl, shank of aluminum. Para rubber bit. Briar bowl also available in bakelite casing; screws into metal shank.

THORO-KLEEN: Greenwich House Corp. Genuine imported briar lining is encased in outer aluminum shell. Rubber bit. Fins engineered to radiate heat. Filter traps oils.

Pipe Dream for August

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Tobacco on Trial

It Was the People vs. the King as the Indian Custom Was Given its Day in Court. The Outcome Was Never in Doubt Since the King Himself Objected so Strenuously

By MARTIN DEMEREST

BACK in the seventeenth century tobacco had its day in court. And the arguments were presented before no less a personage than King James I of England. Historians report the event as being in all seriousness although under the circumstances there could hardly be but one outcome.

Upon his ascension to the throne in 1603, one of the first things King James did was to renounce the use of tobacco in all forms. Even before he became the head of England he had made it known that he disliked the Indian custom and the English well knew what they could expect as he became supreme ruler of the land.

Sure enough as soon as he was on the throne he published a decree in which he attempted to banish tobacco from England. But King James had not counted upon the firm foothold the habit had obtained among his subjects. Everywhere everyone smoked tobacco, the learned men as well as the poorest laborer, and the King's decree did little more than to drive smoking from public places to private sanctums. True, it banished importation of the "weed," but tobacco growing in England grew by leaps and bounds, and smoking reached a new high among all classes.

Everyone with any degree of authority tried, mostly in vain, to prove that the use of tobacco was actually beneficial. This was usually done with extreme caution since any defense of tobacco was strictly against the decree of the King.

First of the claims was one that tobacco smoke, since it was warm and dry, was beneficial to the cold and moist element in the human body. Many persons suddenly considered themselves an authority and began preaching the advantages of the plant. Tobacco was soon considered a cure for the gout, rheumatism, and practically any ache or pain. Doctors who preferred to keep on the good side of the King dared not make any such prediction, but others who wished to defend the plant in hopes of having its prohibition repealed were more daring in their statements that the smoking of tobacco was a cure-all for anything.

KING JAMES considered himself a fully educated and intelligent man, being especially well schooled in philosophy, science and the arts. Early in August 1605, he notified the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University that he would like to attend some debates at the school with the possibility that he might take part in the discussions himself. He was especially interested, he said, in the use of tobacco and whether or not it was harmful to the human body. Would the Vice-Chancellor therefore arrange a special debate upon this subject, with the best brains of the land presenting the arguments?

Such a request from the King could not be refused and the debate was arranged. Numerous doctors and professors were assigned to the job of presenting the discussion before the King and his court.

On the 27th day of August in the year 1605 the King, the Queen and the Prince of Wales arrived in Oxford. The first two days were spent in discussing minor issues, but on the third day tobacco had its day in court.

How anyone could expect any arguments in favor of tobacco when the King was so violently opposed to it is a mystery, for it would seem that no learned man would dare risk the wrath of the King and state that tobacco was beneficial.

The trial got under way, and as was to be expected the first professors and doctors pointed out what a vile and vicious thing the "weed" was. Doctors Ashworth, Gwyn, Gifford and Ailworth joined with physicians of the King's court to denounce the use of tobacco—much to the delight of the

(Continued on Page 283)

Pipe Dream for August

This dainty little dish is something worth dreaming about any time summer, fall or winter. But then you wake up and find "Suddenly it's Spring", or at least that's the title of the next movie you'll be seeing her in. Arleen Whelan's the name and Paramount pictures says she's a dream come true.

After the tobacco stalks are cut in the field, they are allowed to lay on the ground until the leaves have wilted. They are then strung on long sticks which are subsequently placed upon tiers in the tobacco barn and the process of air curing begins.

Maryland Tobacco

This Light, Mild Tobacco is Much Used in Blends Because of its Neutral Flavor and Its Ability to Hold Fire and Burn Slowly

By JAMES MORRISON

MARYLAND tobacco, unlike some tobaccos actually grows in the state from which it receives its name. This is not true of others such as Virginia which is grown more in the Carolinas than it is in its own state. These names of states are a carry over from the early days when tobacco was supposed to be all alike. But as differences were noted the early settlers would refer to tobacco according to the state in which is was grown and it has been thus referred to ever since.

It would be helpful to the average pipe smoker if some of these tobaccos were given more descriptive names so that when the smoker asks his dealer for some tobaccos for blending, he would get at least a partial idea from the names as to what the tobacco contributed to the blend.

Tobaccos for pipe mixtures are generally broken into two classifications those which serve as a base, and those which are used for flavoring giving the tobacco taste flavor and aroma. Practically all pipe tobaccos are of one type or the other, with a few such as Cavendish serving as both.

But besides these two main characteristics

They are
ing begins

ties, there are additional functions of certain tobaccos in a blend and one of these one which is quite important by the way is the ability to burn slowly or rapidly In a blend which is slow burning it is often desired to add a fast burning tobacco and likewise in a fast burning mixture the addition of a slow burning tobacco one which will hold fire is often advisable

Maryland tobacco is one of these It is especially noted for its ability to burn slowly and hold fire and for this reason it's an important one to the pipe smoker who does his own home blending of tobaccos.

UNLIKE many tobaccos Maryland actually comes from the state from which it obtains its name It is grown mostly in the southern part of the state between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay It grows on the gray and yellow sandy soil which must often be enriched with fertilizer When the plants have grown from 16 to 20 leaves they are topped which forces all the growth into the middle leaves Sometimes the lower leaves are also removed which forces all the nourishment into these central leaves making them large and healthy

Three to four weeks later the tobacco is ready to be harvested The stalk is cut near the bottom with knife shears or other instrument and laid upon the ground until the leaves wilt This reduces danger of cracking or breaking the crisp fresh leaves It is then strung on long sticks before being hung up to dry

Maryland is an air cured tobacco The sticks are hung in large barns tier upon tier to the roof where the careful ventilation of air cures the leaves No artificial heat is used as is the case with Virginia flue-cured or fire cured tobaccos Only in cases of unusual damp weather is any fire or flame used with Maryland tobacco

The finished leaf is very light in color and body and is very dry When smoked in the pipe plain there is scarcely any taste or flavor This feature makes it desirable when blending with flavoring tobaccos in that there is no loss or change of the original flavor of the tobacco to which it has been added

And since its main characteristic is to hold fire and burn slowly as already stated it is used to advantage in a blend which is likely to burn too rapidly or go out quickly.

TO THE smoker who has found a good blend but which wants to go out or burn too fast the addition of some Maryland is the answer A lot of Maryland is not needed and the addition of as little as one part to 16 makes a difference.

Maryland since it is light and mild can also be added to a blend to give it a more neutral flavor If for instance your favorite blend is just a bit stronger than you like it add some Maryland. The original flavor of the blend will not be changed because of Maryland's neutral aroma. It will tone down strong blends and make them smoother burning.

There are not as many varieties of Maryland tobacco as there are of some of the other kinds of tobacco Although there are some differences due to the varying localities in which it is grown and the minor changes in harvesting curing and final preparation it is relatively safe to say that Maryland is pretty much the same The smoker desirous of really knowing Maryland's true quality should smoke some plain in the pipe then add to it one of the many flavoring tobaccos

Also, for experimentation purposes it would be well to add some Maryland to a mixture whose characteristics are already well known to the smoker In this way the true value of Maryland in a blend can be determined.

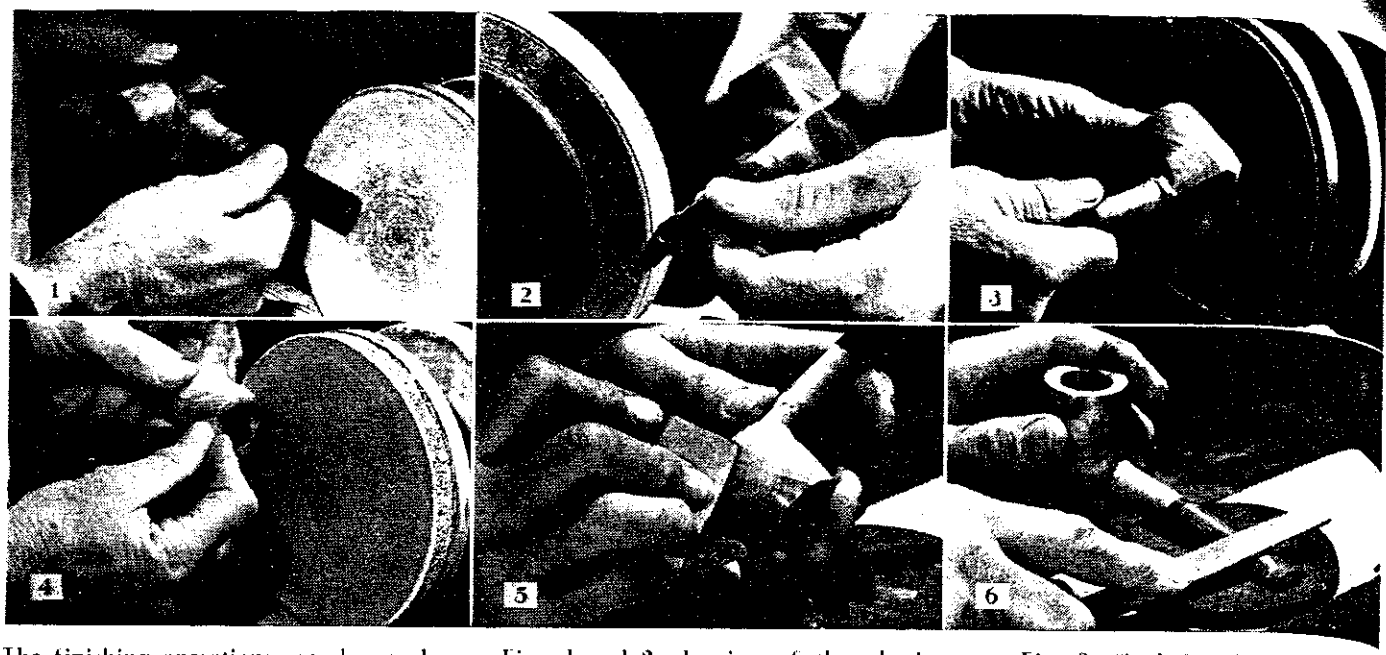
As a starter get some Virginia slab cut and smoke it plain once or twice It is sweet but very hot and fast burning Now add an equal amount of Maryland and notice the difference The sweet flavor is still present but is not nearly as pronounced The mixture smokes much cooler and slower due of course to the Maryland

Maryland then is slow burning holds fire better than any other homegrown tobacco and is very neutral in taste and aroma Its purpose in a mixture is to cool the smoke slow down the burning quality and neutralize strong or high flavored blends

Turkish Tobacco

Next month's tobacco article deals with the Turkish varieties and will be one of the most complete and authoritative articles yet to appear in PIPE LOVERS *Turkish tobaccos have long been somewhat of a mystery to American pipe smokers, but those who are looking for a complete and detailed description of the various tobaccos from Turkey will find it in the September issue* —ED

Mechanized equipment has not as yet reached many of the small tobacco plantations and even today some of the old methods of tending the growing plant are still seen.



The finishing operations are shown above. Figs. 1 and 2, shaping of the plastic stem. Fig. 3, final forming of the pipe bowl, Fig. 4, final sanding with the power sandwheel, Fig. 5, finishing the pipe with emery, Fig. 6, completing the stem.

PIPE MAKING AT HOME

(Continued from last month)

Final Shaping with a Power Sandwheel is Followed by the Application of Wax as the Making of the Home Made Pipe is Completed

Part III. Finishing and Polishing

By J. H. BRADSHAW

AS WAS probably observed in last month's article on the lathe operations not all of the pipe bowl can be turned on the lathe. The shank can be turned and approximately half or two thirds of the pipe bowl, but after that the rest of the shaping of the bowl must be done on the sandwheel as shown in Fig. 3 above.

However, my usual practice has been to shape the stem prior to this final shaping operation, not that there is any particular advantage to this order, but it is a custom I have gotten into during the past several months.

As was described in the July issue, the small metal coupling is inserted in the hole in the bit and left to protrude long enough so that it will make a strong union when inserted in the shank. There must be no play, otherwise the stem will not only twist and be loose in the shank, but the pipe will fall apart at this joint.

After the plastic shank has been fitted with this metal coupling and dressed down flush with the shank as described last month, the next step is to shape the stem as shown above in Figures 1 and 2. The plastic used comes in the form of round dowels of one half inch diameter. (It can be obtained in larger sizes for "jumbo" style pipes, and can be dressed down for pipes requiring a smaller diameter of stem.)

The hole down the center of the stem which is approximately 3/32 of an inch can be made either with a regular drill press or with the lathe, if the worker has the necessary apparatus. The important thing to remember is that the hole be made squarely through the center.

The forming of the stem is much harder than it looks. It would seem a simple matter to just touch the plastic to the sand wheel (Fig. 1) and let it grind away until the desired shape is obtained. But the beginner will find a good, well proportioned bit isn't made the very first try.

The trouble lies in the gradual shaping from a perfect roundness where the bit joins with the shank to the

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the third and concluding article by Mr. Bradshaw on the subject of pipe making at home. In the June issue he discussed marking and cutting out the block, and last month he described the various lathe operations.*

relative flat oval shaping where the bit enters the mouth. A good bit graduates very evenly between these two shapes and it is somewhat of a work of art to produce a really good looking bit. In fact I would say that the shaping of the bit is perhaps the hardest operation of the process. Ready made bits can be purchased but to the real craftsman he will take pride only in a pipe which he has made in its entirety.

THE BIT is first given a general over all shaping on the sand wheel as is being done in Fig. 1. This consists of a general flattening of the top and bottom sides to a thickness of not less than one quarter inch through the center. This tapers out on each side.

When this is done further grinding takes place approximately 3/16" from the end of the stem, the 3/16" being the tip which is held in the teeth. The stem just inside the tip should be ground down to a thickness of not less than 5/32 with slightly more being allowed as a safety measure lest the sandwheel dig too close and cut through to the hole bored through the stem.

Although 5/32 is recommended this should actually be determined by the individual who will smoke the pipe. This thickness makes a very comfortable bite, although for those who prefer a thicker bite, a greater thickness should be retained. It is best to make it a bit greater than desired if in doubt for it can always be filed down at a later date when wanted.

After the bit has been roughly shaped on the sand wheel I then finish off the shaping of the bottom of the bowl, as is being done in Fig. 3. It is too bad that all of the bowl cannot be shaped on the lathe but unless one has or can build a frazing machine this is not possible.

Here again a word of caution is recommended because careless sanding of the bottom of the bowl can ruin it and result in all the previous work being wasted. From now on there are no measurements—no rule or figures to guide the worker. It is all done by eye, and when the proportion looks about right the job is done. It is this part of pipe making which takes years of practice to perfect to turn out a really symetrical masterpiece, a real work of art, and this is where the experienced old time pipe maker has it all over the beginner for his years of effort have given him a true eye and a careful hand, and his workmanship is always superb.

HERE as in shaping the stem, the greatest danger is cutting away too much of the bowl and once gone it can never be replaced. The beginner will do well to spend as much time looking at his project as working on it. All sides should be worked evenly, so that the pipe takes shape alike on all sides. Only the worker's eye is used as a guide.

The very roughest sand paper is used in this inital shaping and if the worker desires, he can cut away some of the excess portions of the block with a small power saw. When the shape is about correct, a finer sandpaper can be used for a higher finish (Fig. 4) and this is the end of the power sanding operations.

By this time the pipe is well along towards completion. I have found that at best the power sandwheel leaves slight imperfections, ridges and unevenness which must be taken off by hand. This is done with the finest of emery paper. I use a regular hand block for the purpose (Fig. 5) and go over the bowl and shank for several minutes until the pipe is smooth and true to the finest detail. This can become a long and exacting job, depending upon the degree of accuracy the worker desires in his finished pipe. However, all this work will not be in vain, for when the job is finished,

The author holds in his mouth his first home made pipe, while in his hand he displays the pipe he made during the time the photographer made these illustrations.

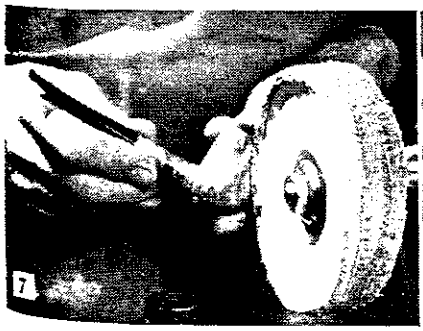
all the care and patience taken will become apparent to all who see the pipe.

The same finishing touches will be required on the stem and both fine emery paper and a file will be found useful. The file is used first (Fig. 6) and gets the roughest parts while the emery paper follows up the file and leaves the plastic bit smooth and shiny.

When the pipe has assumed a satisfactory shape, the final polishing and finishing can begin. Of course different woods can be finished in different ways. The many stains can be used, or the wood can be left in a natural finish. The real answer as to which finish is best depends upon the preference of the individual. As far as smoking is affected, I can't see much difference in any of them.

The heavy lacquers and varnishes sometimes give trouble so I stay away from them but I have found some of the stains often make a very attractive pipe. *(Continued on Page 283)*

Buffing operations give the pipe its high natural lustre. Kanabe wax is applied with a power buffer, left, while in Fig. 8 the plastic bit receives its finishing touches. Fig. 9 shows the completed home made pipe all ready to light up and enjoy.



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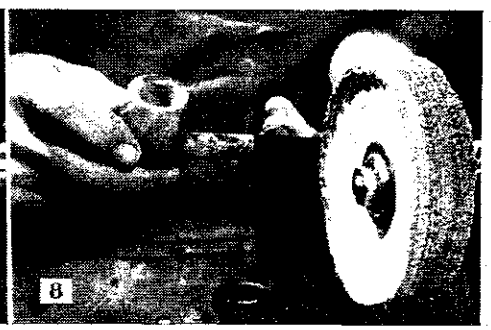

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ELEMENTARY
My Dear Dean

By RICHARD L. GORDON

PROFESSOR BARLOW stepped quietly to the doorway leading from his study into the hall. Without a sound he turned the knob, opened the door but a crack and listened carefully, his eyes scanning the stairway to the second floor. Hearing nothing he glanced towards the kitchen where the housekeeper was busy preparing breakfast as evidenced by the delicious odors reaching his nostrils.

Quickly yet without a sound he stepped back into the study, carefully closing the door behind him. Surely he thought he could read it now without fear of being interrupted. His guest upstairs must still be asleep or at least so he supposed.

The pale golden sunlight streamed through the open window of the study high-lighting a rack of seven briar pipes which stood on a green-topped desk. Professor Barlow sat down at the desk donned a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles and quickly drew a tattered faded envelope from his jacket pocket.

He took a letter from the envelope and spread it out on the top of the desk. He had not slept well for his mind had refused to stop reviewing the events of the past three days and he had been up an hour rummaging through a trunk in the attic in an effort to find the letter before his distinguished guest arose. The letter was dated "Geneva Switzerland June 15 1931."

"Dear Barlow" he read silently. "This letter is to let you know what you are missing. Dr. Porteous is truly a remarkable man and his laboratory here is excellent. I wouldn't miss this summer of study for anything and my only regret is that you couldn't come along. I am sure you would get along famously with the good doctor for you two have much in common."

SEATED at his desk, Professor Barlow looked much like what he was—a professor of physics in a Midwestern university. He was a well-built pleasant-looking man of middle age with none of the obvious eccentricities which the lay mind often associates with top-notch scientists but he had performed invaluable services for the government in the field of atomic energy. A faint frown creased his brow as he read on:

"Dr. Porteous is a confirmed pipe smoker and he has a marvelous collection of pipes. I wish you could see his meerschaums, and also some of the carved pipes he obtained from natives of the Black Forest. This hobby is fully in keeping with the doctor's personality for he is a calm thoughtful man who never seems to become excited or worried."

There was a sharp knock at the door of the study and Professor Barlow quickly put the letter into the top drawer of the desk before calling out "come in!"

The door opened and an elderly woman poked her head in. "Dr. Porteous is down now and breakfast is ready," she said.

"Thank you Birdie," the professor replied. "I'll be right there."

Dr. Porteous was at the table in the dining room when Professor Barlow entered.

"Good morning!" Dr. Porteous boomed. He was a large bald ruddy-faced man of perhaps 60.

"Good morning," Professor Barlow said seating himself across from the doctor. "I trust you slept well."

"Fine! Fine!" Dr. Porteous said heartily. "And now I am anxious to meet your Dean Wilson and get started on my research." He spoke with a faint unidentifiable accent.

"It won't be long now," Professor Barlow replied. "He'll arrive by train this afternoon and he's coming here for dinner in the evening. Then he'll be able to discuss the whole matter with you."

"Wonderful," the ruddy-faced guest beamed. "I hope you will forgive me if I may have seemed a trifle impatient during these last three days but I find it very hard to mark time when there is work to be done."

"I understand," Barlow smiled, "and I'm sure you understand my position too. While I did quite a lot of the research on the atomic project here at the university, Dean Wilson was in charge. I'm sure he would have considered me presumptuous if I had turned our data over to you before his return."

"Quite right," Dr. Porteous agreed. "I see your point of view and it is very kind of you to insist that I stay with you during my visit here."

AFTER finishing breakfast the two men arose and went to Professor Barlow's study. Once seated the professor took down one of his favorite pipes from the rack on his desk, filled it quickly from the nearby humidor and lighted it.

The professor asked to see the Porteous this briar for five or six years.

"I'm sure you'll get along well with Dean Wilson," the professor said with a smile. "He's a pipe addict too."

"It seems to be a common vice among men of science," Dr. Porteous chuckled. "Do you have a large collection of pipes, doctor?"

"Oh no not many. I feel that the pleasure is in the smoking rather than

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...n the collecting. One good smoking pipe is worth a dozen collector's items. Take this briar I have here; I've had it for five or six years—wouldn't part with it for anything."

"May I see it?" Professor Barlow asked.

Smiling, Doctor Porteous handed it to him, and the professor studied the smooth, unscratched varnish of its surface and hefted it in his hand.

"A well-balanced pipe," he said. "I don't blame you for being attached to it. But apparently you don't believe in much cake in your pipe."

"Cake? Oh, no. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, you know, so I try to keep my pipe cleaned out pretty well."

That morning, while Dr. Porteous remained at the house, Professor Barlow went to his office on the campus. He closed the door and locked it. Then he sat and puffed on his pipe thoughtfully for a long time. Finally he picked up the telephone and made a long distance call.

DINNER that evening was a pleasant affair with Birdie producing a perfect meal. Dean Wilson, a frail-looking little man with a white goatee, had done extremely valuable work for the government during the war, although he was past the age when many men retire. Now, just back from a trip to a southern university, he was in a good mood and anxious to get back to work in his laboratory.

"So you came from Europe to join the staff out at the Institute," he said to Dr. Porteous, "and now they have sent you all the way to the Middle West to gather data. We are flattered that a man of your standing should visit us."

"These are my papers," said Dr. Porteous, handing the documents to Dean Wilson. "I already have shown them to Professor Barlow, but of course you'll want to look them over before taking me into your laboratory."

DEAN WILSON scanned the documents. "You certainly have everything here," he said, smiling. "Everything from a passport to a letter from the president of the Institute."

He handed the papers back, adding: "Be at the laboratory at 8:30 in the morning and we'll get to work."

Suddenly there was the sound of a buzzer in the front part of the house, and in a moment Birdie appeared in the door of the study.

"Two men to see you, Professor Barlow," she said.

Excusing himself, the professor left the study to return in a moment with two neat-looking young men.

"These gentlemen are from the FBI," he said quietly. "They want to see Dr. Porteous."

"I am Dr. Porteous," the guest said, rising. "What can I do for you?"

Suddenly a gun appeared in the hand of Dr. Porteous, but the young man from the FBI also had a gun, and his shot rang out first. The portly doctor sank to the floor with a low moan.

AN HOUR later, after the police and newspaper reporters had come and gone, and the moaning doctor had been taken away, Dean Wilson and Professor Barlow once again sat down for a moment of relaxation.

"Now," said Dean Wilson, "will you please tell me how you knew the fellow was an imposter? His papers were all in order."

Professor Barlow laughed. "Well," he said, "I hunted up a letter from a former student of mine who went to Switzerland in 1931 to study under Porteous. The letter mentioned that the doctor was a pipe lover. In fact, my friend said the doctor had a great collection of pipes. Of course the letter was written years ago, but once a man has the pipe bug, he seldom loses it.

"When I noticed my guest smoking the same pipe four days in a row, I started wondering. Then after breakfast this morning I turned the conversation to pipes, and the pseudo Porteous said he didn't have much of a collection. That really made me suspicious. And on top of that, he said he had had the briar he was smoking for several years. I examined it and found that it wasn't a briar at all, but a cheap wood pipe. The surface was unscratched, and it had very little cake in it. I believe he must have bought it on his way here a few days ago.

"Finally I called up Joe Baker—he's in the physics department out at the Institute—and told him of my suspicions. He got in touch with the FBI there and they entered Porteous's apartment. There was evidence of quite a struggle in the apartment, and they decided that somebody had waylaid the real Porteous, stolen his papers, and made the trip out here in his place."

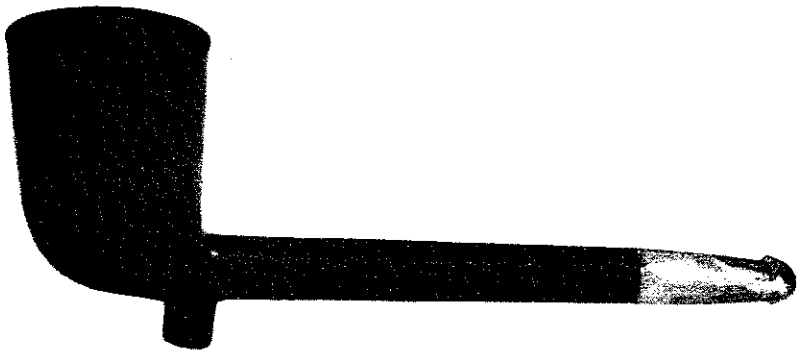
Dean Wilson smiled through a cloud of pipe smoke. "We'll have to get you a calabash and call you Sherlock Barlow from now on," he said. "You were dealing with a shrewd character. He had sense enough to take up pipe smoking as part of his disguise."

"Yes," Professor Barlow agreed, "but he failed to realize that a real pipe smoker can spot a phony every time. It was elementary, my dear Dean. So very elementary!"

...to see the p... handed it to him. "I've had ... six years" ...dn't part with it for anything."

...e Thought His Idea Would Work, ...d it Probably Would Have if He ...d Known Anything About Pipes

A Short Short Story



This pipe of unusual shape was turned from old, well seasoned briar and provides a liberal bowl full of tobacco. It was found in a dusty box high on a dealer's shelf.

Pipe Hunting

Pipes of Pre War Manufacture Are Still Available, but it Takes Some Diligent Hunting to Discover Them

By W. P. COLTON, Jr.

(Founder, New York Pipe Club)

IN SPITE of the scarcity of imported briar pipes and depletion of most retailers' stocks due to the war occasional good pipes can be found and even some that are collectors' items.

For the real pipe lover such a discovery is a true "find" and one well worth the hunt. It's a way to add to your collection until pipe stocks are more plentiful.

Good pipes are still scarce but the important thing is that they can be had. Don't give up hope but remember the hunting is best in out-of-the-way spots, where the store owner can be inveigled into recalling where he has hidden away a few British French or other old-world pipes or ones made in the good old U. S. A. of really old briar.

To prove that even today excellent pre-war pipes are to be had only a few weeks ago I ran across a small tobacco store where one of the clerks happened upon a dusty old box containing some first quality good grained briars which must have been forgotten for almost ten years. The grimy box was behind the molding above a high showcase.

It was my good fortune that the clerk didn't realize what he had dug up. One pipe in particular, of good sized bowl with long shank was almost a perfect straight grain with a rock amber. The cement around the bone screw had become powdery with age.

By inducing the salesman that I would have to spend more money to have a "damaged" article put in smoking condition I picked up that bargain for little more than the price of a first class dinner.

Over the next few weeks as my pocketbook allowed I bought three or four at the same store for only a few dollars apiece. Other pipes in that box contained some unusual shapes with amber or horn bits as well as long shank billiards. None were brand named and my guess is the lot came from Austria.

ONLY a very few months ago I ran across a well known French branded pipe with para push bit silver banded. The shape was a poker—one reason why it may have been relegated to a drawer in the store instead of being displayed in a showcase. Its price was no more than a pound of popular tobacco.

Another time recently, in passing a small out-of-the-way smoke shop I spotted a dingy briar in a corner of the window. It had that made-in-England look. On entering the store the proprietor smiled kindly. No—that was the last of his stock but if I would come back when his son was there they would try to let me look at it.

It turned out to be a good quality pre war pipe and a brisk polish and the brightening made it look like new. I haven't seen one of the same brands in this country for three to four years.

Pipe-hunting gets to be a lot of fun after a while. It sort of gets in your blood, and before you know it you are continually on the search for old pipes even those you might not really care about purchasing.

ALSO, in browsing about I have made many interesting acquaintances among pipe shop owners, and

Pipe Experts

The editors of Pipe Lovers are often asked for the name of pipe experts by persons desiring to have an old pipe appraised.

Readers who know of pipe experts qualified to judge the value of old pipes can do fellow pipe smokers a service by forwarding the names of such experts to the editor who, in turn, will relay this information on to those desiring it.

ECTORS' PAGE

ugh them I have met pipe authori-
s who have been valuable in supplying
formation about pipes and assisting me
furthering my collection.

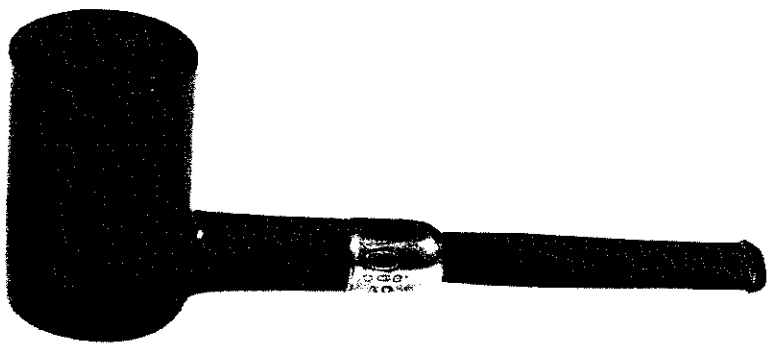
The pipes pictured on these pages
ere all purchased by rumaging around
just described The one on the op-
site page is an unusual shaped genuine
iar which has a large capacity bowl.
was made from old, well seasoned
ck and from a smoking standpoint
n t be beaten It is one of the best
have found thus far.

Shown at the right is the poker shape
scribed earlier. It is beautiful virgin
iar with a silver banded push bit para
em and makes a handy pocket pipe

Left below is a rare long shank bil-
ard of fine grained briar and as any
pe collector knows is not easy to find
ese days. Next to it is an unusual shape
th semi-curved shank of continuous
re The bit is rock amber and the
wl is unusually large

To help others interested in acquiring
good smoking pal I would make these
suggestions:

Try the out-of-the-way off-the-beaten
ck shops; jolly the proprietor or clerk
to digging up something he may have
gotten (he will be anxious to sell to



This poker shape was dug up by a dealer who thought it would never sell. Turned of virgin briar, it has a silver banded push bit para stem, makes a handy pocket pipe.

effect a turnover); don t be in a hurry to buy Tell him you will be back when he is not so busy or when you feel he will be in a more receptive mood; keep trying new places as you probably know the stock of your regular haunts.

Remember there are still pre-war pipes to be had. They are usually older briar well seasoned and less expensive than those made under present labor costs When you happen on such a pipe it ought to have a better quality bit and possess careful workmanship. All this adds up to making the hunt worthwhile Anyway, acquiring the hard to get is always more satisfying.

These two very fine pre-war pipes are welcome finds for any collector. Left, a long shanked billiard of fine grained briar. Right is an unusual shape with semi-curved shank and continuous bore displaying careful workmanship. The bit is rock amber

Breaking In the New Pipe

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *Believing that breaking in a new pipe is of primary interest to all readers* PIPE LOVERS *presents in this column each month the recommendations suggested by America's leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. This month's suggestions come from Briarcraft Inc. makers of the Sterling Hall of New York, N. Y.*)

THERE are few possessions that provide greater satisfaction to a man than a really good pipe. And, unlike so many other things, a pipe if well made and properly cared for, will actually improve with use.

Before filling your new Sterling Hall, we suggest moistening the inside of the bowl with water, applying it evenly with the tip of your finger. While the bowl is still moist, load it with tobacco to about three-quarters full. Care must be taken not to pack it too tightly, or it will not draw freely. Avoid too loose a pack also, or the pipe will smoke hot.

Your tobacco should be neither too dry nor too moist. A dry tobacco will overheat a pipe, and an over-moist tobacco will make it soggy.

In smoking, don't draw too hard, for that will overheat the pipe and bite your tongue.

After a number of smokes a cake will form in the bowl. This cake develops from the bottom up, and as it does, the bowl may be filled more generously. A cake of about 1/16 of an inch is desirable. When it gets beyond this, remove it with a pipe reamer or a *dull* knife. If the cake becomes too thick it is liable to crack the bowl by expanding when heated.

Keep your pipe clean by running a pipe cleaner through the stem occasionally. A clean, dry pipe is the secret of a sweet smoke.

When not in use, a pipe should be placed in an upright position so that it will dry out properly. A rack is best for this purpose.

In removing tobacco from the bowl, don't knock it against a hard object—experienced smokers tap it against the palm of the hand to avoid breaking the stem. And if you wish to remove the stem from the shank in cleaning, hold the pipe firmly and detach the stem by gently twisting it.

If you follow these suggestions, we are sure you will obtain many years of genuine smoking pleasure from your Sterling Hall.

PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas that

MY FAVORITE BLEND

(Each month the editors of PIPE LOVERS *award to the person sending in the best "Favorite Blend," an all leather air and water tight "Triple-Seal'd" tobacco pouch, courtesy of the Remco Mfg. Co. of Hollywood Calif. All contributions should be addressed to the editor.)*

The following is a relaxing blend which gives satisfaction at the end of a busy day.

Burley	6 oz.
White Burley	4 oz.
Cavendish	4 oz.
Latakia	1 oz.
Perique	1 oz.

The result is a cool, sweet, aromatic smoke and should please those looking for a superb smoke.

—L. B. JONES
St. Albans, Vt.

Thin Coating On Metal

Here is a suggestion for men who smoke metal pipes or pipes having metal connections inside.

After some difficulty in thoroughly cleaning the inside metal parts, I tried an idea of covering the parts with a very thin coating of pure vaseline or petroleum jelly.

I found that this thin wax coating was easily removed with a rag, and upon removing it all the residue, tobacco particles and so on, came along with it. No acids, soap and water, or any other cleaner was needed. The thin coating of vaseline did a complete job of keeping the interior metal parts clean, and when removed and reapplied, at intervals, it keeps the metal parts as good as new.

I thought this might affect the quality of the smoke, but I have used both vaseline and petroleum jelly, and neither have any effect whatsoever on the taste of the tobacco. The coating, I might re-emphasize, is very thin. It will make a big difference in keeping the inside of your metal pipe easily cleaned.

—C. W. WALL
Joplin, Missouri

Bent Cleaner For Big Pipes

Have you ever tried cleaning a large shank with an ordinary pipe cleaner? If you have you know it isn't the easiest thing to do because the small diameter of the pipe cleaner is intended for average sized pipes which have smaller openings through the stem and shank.

This dilemma may be easily overcome by doubling the cleaner, that is folding it in half, thereby making it twice as large, and consequently performing the cleaning operation in the large shank much more quickly, easily, and thoroughly.

Also, when the diameter of the shank opening is unusually large, I have taken a piece of cotton and doubled it up to

PIPE CRAFT

as the Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

Pass 'Em Along

Pass along your ideas, short cuts, pet discoveries, and suggestions to fellow pipe enthusiasts. Contributors whose ideas are accepted and appear on this page are given a Ronson Lighter employing the "press, it's lit—release, it's out" action, together with a Ronson Servicer which consists of a full kit of lighter accessories, courtesy of the Ronson Lighter Manufacturer

Send all contributions, with photos and diagrams when necessary, to the editor This is your page. The other fellow wants to know what you've discovered that makes pipe smoking more enjoyable, the same as you like to read about his, so send yours in today.

Baby's Ring Mends Shanks

A split shank has long been a perplexing problem to me, and I have done everything from taping it to winding it with wire In either case it's a makeshift temporary job and certainly isn't to be recommended for beauty

One day my baby daughter lost her finger ring on the floor and as I picked it up I thought it would make an ideal band to hold my split shank together. It was a trifle large but it gave me the idea anyway so I went down to the dime store and took two of my pipes which had split shanks

I found a large assortment of baby rings in various sizes and soon had two which exactly fit the shanks of my pipes.

Now whenever I split a shank I put the pipe in my pocket and stop by the dime store find a ring that fits and the repair job is done

There are various kinds of rings some just plain bands which resemble a wedding ring and which make a very neat finished appearance. Others have a place for an initial similar to the one shown in the picture below. The owner's initial could be engraved in this place if desired.

I have later found that if the ring isn't too large and is placed so that it almost covers the joint where shank and bit come together it looks very much like a metal ferrule which comes on many pipes

Since the shank begins to grow larger from the joint to the bowl, it is an easy matter to get any degree of pressure desired to close the split in the shank by merely pressing the ring on the shank as far as it will go, and the further it goes the tighter the shank becomes

—DALE EVERLY,
Roanoke, Va.

Wire Stand Holds Pipe

I am submitting a picture of my home-made, portable pipe stand.

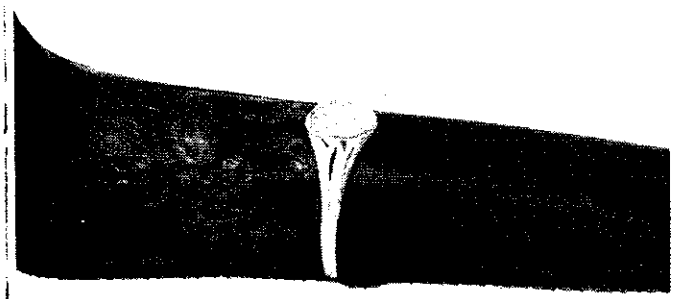
I have often wanted some sort of arrangement which would permit the pipe carried about on the person to stand by itself when desired Well a pair of pliars and four inches of small iron wire did the trick. The wire is simply wound around the shank close to the bowl, twisted tightly on the underside, and then bent underneath as shown in the accompanying photo

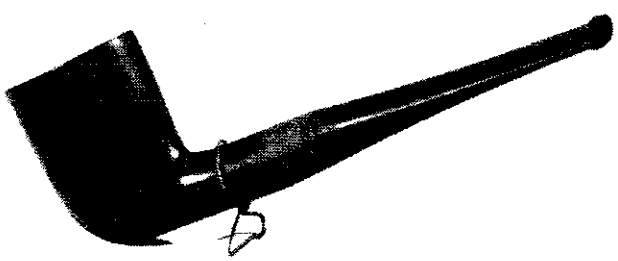
It will not only hold the pipe upright at all times but pipe and all can be carried in the pocket.

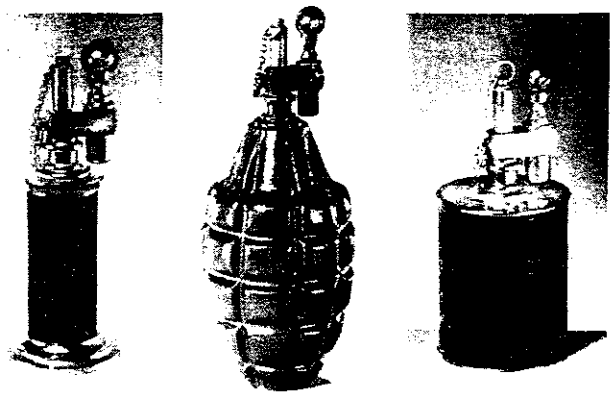
It is extremely useful on shapes such as the bulldog and others which ordinarily will not set upright on a table or flat surface

The wire is light and it adds no extra weight to the pipe, nor does it interfere with the pipe as it is being held in the hand while smoking

—NELSON LEONARD
Brentwood Calif







WHAT'

Three New Table Lighters Are Announced by Daltis

Grenade Style Is Popular

Table lighters in three new designs were recently introduced by Daltis, Inc., specialty manufacturer of New York, N. Y.

The lighters pictured above are quite large and hold a good supply of fluid making frequent refilling unnecessary.

At the left is a slender six sided model while on the right is one of larger capacity known as the Barrel Table Lighter.

In the center is the new Hand Grenade Table Lighter which is proving popular especially with newly returned servicemen who find in the design a practical souvenir. All of the styles are now available and may be seen displayed in many stores and shops in most cities.

Ten Flavors In Set

A new set of 10 aromatic flavors are now offered by the House of Robertson manufacturer of Boise, Idaho. The flavors are available in one unit known as "Thaynes English Flavoring Bar," and consist of Rum, Apple, Honey, Peach, Maple, Pineapple, Black Walnut, Chocolate, Champagne and Apricot.

The desired flavor is selected and placed in the tobacco mixture. It is said to flavor the tobacco in a short while and give a true aromatic taste and aroma. According to the manufacturer over five years have been spent in experimentation to perfect these tobacco flavoring agents.

Pipe Made Of Nylon

Recently on display in New York was a pipe made of nylon. Made up as a sample by the General Briar Pipe Company, the manufacturer stated that it was only a sample and that plans for producing the pipe have not as yet been completed.

The sample is made of white translucent nylon and is similar in shape to the Lenox Lucite pipe made by the same company.

The shank of the experimental pipe was made by the DuPont Company for General Briar.

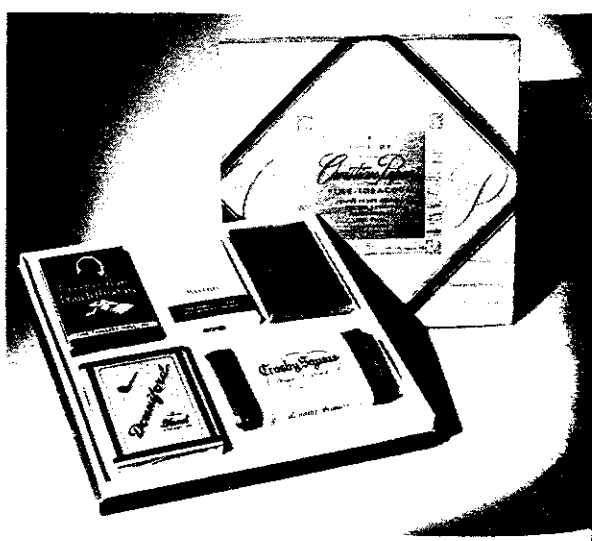
Gift Box of Five Tobaccos Makes Attractive Present

Pouch Included

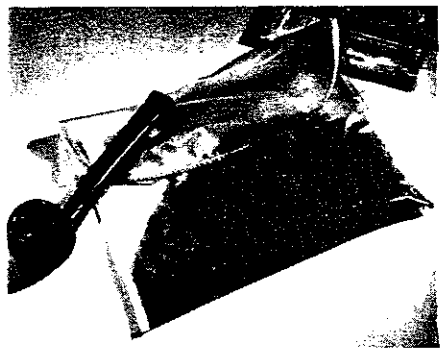
An attractive gift for any man who smokes a pipe is the new Christian Peper gift box which was recently announced by the Christian Peper Tobacco Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

The handsome package contains five brands which include Donniford, Crosby Square, London Dock, Peper's Pouch Mixture, and Lord Clive. The Crosby Square is packed in a Vinylite plastic pouch while the other brands are supplied in the usual pocket sized packages.

The gift box itself is of heavy cardboard construction and the cover is designed to resemble the grain of wood. The appearance of ribbon tied around the box is also featured. And the price of the entire package is less than the total cost of each of the five tobaccos if purchased separately.



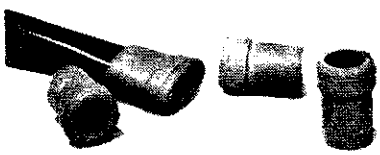
NEW?....



Rubber Tips Ease Bite

For smokers who bite through their s here is something of interest. It a rubber sleeve which fits on over the dinary bit and besides protecting the it gives a much more comfortable el to the teeth as the pipe is held in mouth

Known as the E-Z-Bite it is ckly placed on the bit and easily re-



oved as well It is a welcome item the man who bites through his bits d also for the fellow whose teeth not permit a good or comfortable bite the usual pipe bit It is manufactured M B. Siegel and Associates of cago Ill

Surbrug Announces Friars Tobacco

Friars pipe tobacco has recently been roduced by John W Surbrug Inc. w York tobacco manufacturer.

It is available in pound and half nd cartons as well as 1¼-ounce cket packages The company also kes Golden Sceptre pipe tobacco.

New Meerschaum By Pioneer

The new Ankara Meerschaum Pipe recently been announced by the oneer Pipe Company of Brooklyn, Y The new product is made of ported Turkish Meerschaum and is available in a variety of shapes.

The light brown shade will color to a deeper brown as the pipe is smoked It is popularly priced

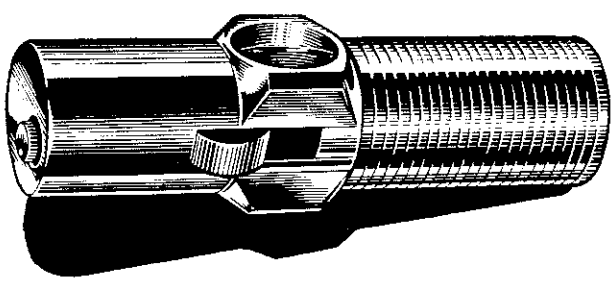
Four Mixtures Again Available

Four pipe mixtures which were taken off the market during the war years as a result of shortages are once again available according to the manufacturer the Tobacco Center of New York N Y

The four brands include Rum and Cocoanut Mapleleaf Welcome and Royal Cadet Although they have been produced in bulk continuously the scarcity of packaging materials had forced discontinuance of the pocket sized cartons

Pipe Lighter Is Designed

Now available in most pipe shops is the new Nimrod pipelighter, an invention of an ex-G. I. from Cincinnati Ohio Ashley Ward, Jr. who has formed his own company to make the lighter Ward bases his lighter on a radically different principle in mechanical lighters.



It works like a chimney, with the flame being drawn down through the "flue" by the normal drawing action of the smoker This is said to eliminate the puff and pull experienced by every pipe smoker who has tried to light a pipe with ordinary lighters.

With the new "down draft" design of the Nimrod the smoker does not have to rely on sheer lung intake power to bend or pull the flame into the bowl The Nimrod flame is drawn straight down into the bowl by the easy natural breath intake of smoking. It's the "chimney" that minimizes the pull.

The new lighter is all-aluminum and is described as compact and light

Plastic Pouch Being Made

A tobacco pouch fabricated out of vinylite plastic is now in the research stages of production at Bland Chicago

The new pouch is said to be mildew proof strong pliable non-cracking non-stiffening non-toxic and transparent The manufacturer further states that the new pouch, to be known as the Marjane Vinylite Pouch is designed to keep the odor of tobacco from permeating the clothing of the smoker

New Company In Brooklyn

A new pipe manufacturing company has been organized in Brooklyn by two ex-servicemen Phil Glickstein and Irving Virsch. Known as the Wythegate Briar Pipe Company the firm will manufacture only high grade pipes of good quality.

Both Glickstein and Virsch have had several years experience with pipe making concerns. They recently served as instructors in Bertram's Pipe School in Washington D. C.

WHAT'S NEW?... continued

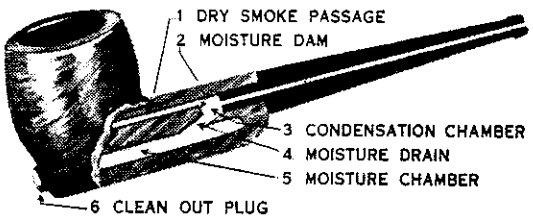
weight The design itself is said to "out-windproof" previous windproofing developments since the flame is enclosed in a "chimney" and is completely protected from wind by the lighter itself It carries the manufacturer's no-cost guarantee to repair or replace the lighter at any time upon return of all parts.

Moisture Trap By Needham

A new design for trapping moisture has been built into the Needham Pipe recently announced by the Needham Pipe Company of Alhambra California

As can be seen in the accompanying drawing, the smoke together with moisture comes from the bowl into an upper chamber, reaches a moisture drain and then falls down into the bottom chamber where it is easily removed by unscrewing the clean out plug. Also no moisture from the mouth can get into the bowl for it, too, is trapped and sent to the lower chamber.

There are no attachments inside the pipe, and the manufacturer states the pipe is made of genuine imported briar. The pipe is now in production and will be available from pipe shops throughout the country in the next few days according to the Needham Company.



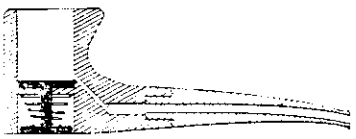
Two New Lighters

Two new models have been added to the Berkeley Windproof Lighter line according to the manufacturer the Flashlight Company of America One is a silvertone model and the other is completely gold plated. Both are constructed on the enclosed tank principle as is the regular Berkeley Jeweltone.

The manufacturer states both models are guaranteed for life and feature an inner mechanism which is bottom sealed to prevent fluid evaporation, asbestos wicks secret compartments holding extra flint and flame guard of one piece so that there are no breakable parts.

Self Cleaning Pipe by Snyder

A new pipe with an entirely different principle of cleaning known as the Floyd



Snyder pipe has recently been introduced by Floyd Snyder Pipes of Cincinnati Ohio

The bottom of the bowl is fastened to a spring arrangement which can be worked by the thumb and the pipe instantly cleaned The pressure of the thumb on the bottom pushes the bottom of the bowl upward thus forcing all ashes out of the bowl instantly The movable portion is shown in black in the above diagram.

In describing his pipe the manufacturer states it has been designed to fit the hand, it eliminates wet heel by keeping all moisture out of the combustion chamber, stays lit longer due to the draft angle and the self-cleaning mechanism does away with damage often encountered in the scraping or cleaning away of excess cake

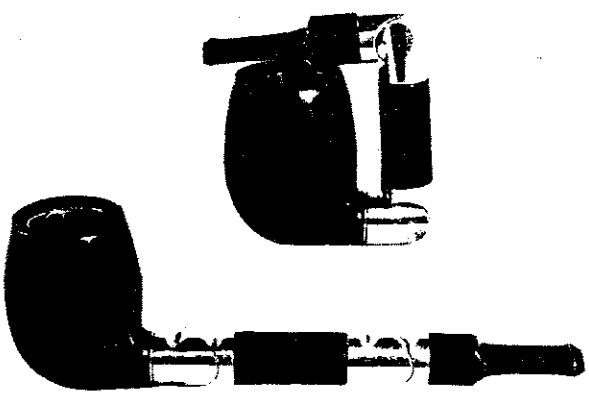
New Pipe Which Folds Is Easily Carried in Pocket

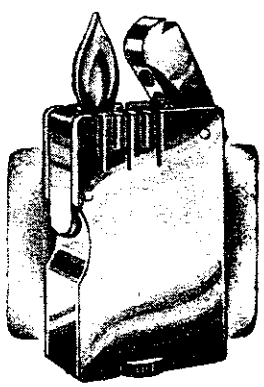
Ideal for Sportsmen

The dream of sportsmen hunters, travelers, and others who have long hoped for a folding pipe—one that would fold up and slip in the pocket — has at last come true with the announcement of the Dr. Brown Folding Pipe

As shown in the accompanying photo the pipe is easily folded by means of two hinges in the stem, and is then slipped into the pocket where it consumes little space

The danger of broken stems is practically eliminated. The stem is instantly removable where it joins the bottom of the bowl, and is easily cleaned The manufacturer, the Brown Specialty Co of Los Angeles, states the bowl is genuine briar, and that the usual shapes are available





Rayno Lighter Is Announced

A new, automatic, single action lighter known as the Duralite has recently been introduced by the Rayno Machine and Engineering Company of Brooklyn N Y. It is finished with a mirror surface of dural metal and is said to be non-tarnishable in any climate

The manufacturer also states it is

ight in weight shock resisting and pre-ision made. It features accurate, split econd action and comes fully guaran-eed. It is now available throughout most parts of the country.

Spar Makes Barrel Lighter

A new type of barrel lighter has been announced by Spar Metal Products of New York City. The design was in-spired by some lighters made by an American soldier while a prisoner of war in an Italian prison camp.

The prisoners had taken the frame from the propeller or framework of an airplane and bored holes through it. As a wick they used Red Cross cotton. The rest of the parts were salvaged from old lighters.

The present barrel design is an im-provement over those made by the prisoners but it conforms to the general idea and is an interesting item due to its origin.

Spar also has announced three new lighters, one using a small spin wheel, another using a long spin wheel and a third which is round and tubular. A feature of these lighters is the small built-in screw driver which comes at-tached to the inside of the fuel tank cap.

Peak Pipe In Production

Production of the Peak pipe has again been resumed according to officials of the National Briar Pipe Company, manufacturers of the pipe. Production was halted during the war because aluminum became almost impossible to obtain.

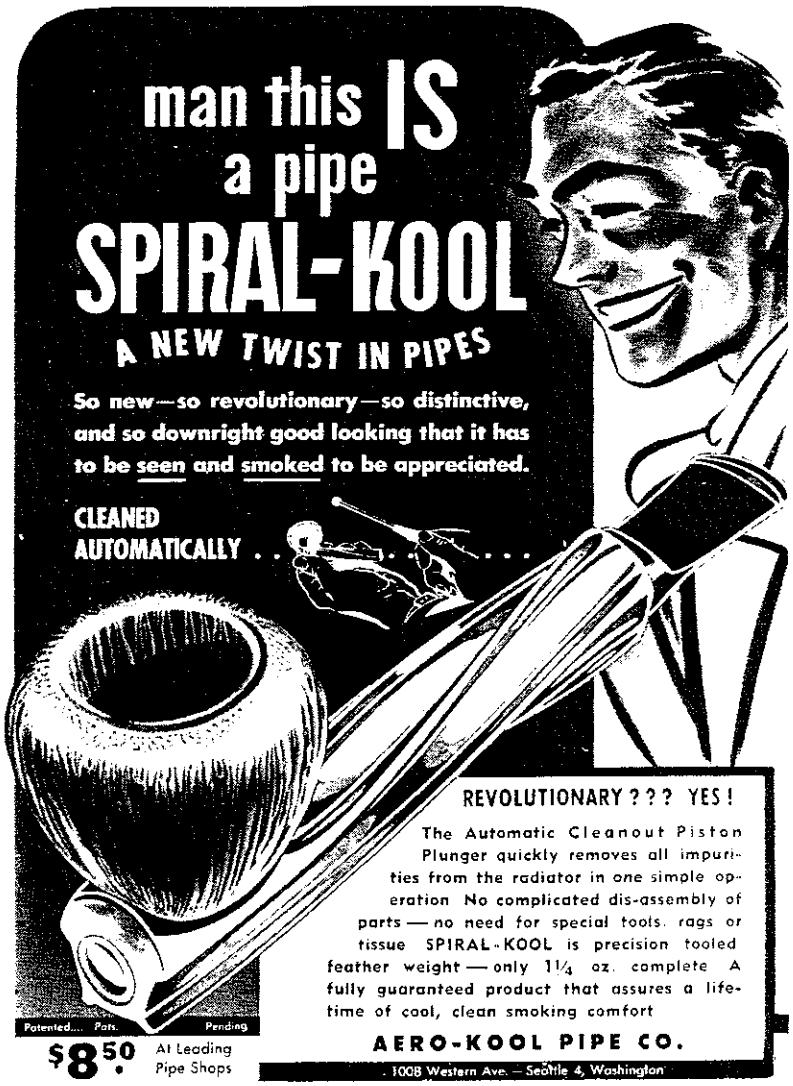
The pipe has an imported briar bowl and an aluminum shank and the cur-rent model contains several improve-ments over the original model which was first introduced in 1939.

Post War Zippo Lighter

The new post-war Zippo lighter has recently made its appearance. Although similar to the pre-war model it is made of a silver-like metal and is a bit thin-ner with corners and edges more rounded.

The new model features initials or facsimile signatures and other designs such as fraternal insignia, bowling and other sports and miscellaneous engraved figures are also available.

JUST COMPARE IT . . . AND YOU'LL SAY



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Robertsons Ye Olde Pipe Shoppe
BOISE'S EXCLUSIVE PIPE AND TOBACCO SHOP
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These nine happy men comprise the present roster of the Topeka Pipe Club. Standing, left to right, W. W. Adair, Robert Jones, Karl Knoll, Horace Acres, George M. Brewster. Seated, left to right, D. J. Kelly, Hite Taylor, F. W. Beerbohm, R. S. Parker.

PIPE CLUBS

Topeka Organization Is Active

By GEORGE M. BREWSTER

WE MAY not be the largest pipe club in the country, but when it comes to fellowship and good times, no club can surpass us. At present there are only a dozen active members, but when we get together for one of our bi-weekly meetings, 10 dozen wouldn't bring any more fun or provide any more enjoyment.

The Topeka Pipe Club was organized in 1939 and the credit goes to D. J. Kelly and Ed Copeland, two pipe lovers of the first water who wanted to meet with other pipe enthusiasts, exchange views, trade pipes, and generally get more out of the hobby.

At present the club is holding meetings every other Tuesday at the home of one of the members. It is a non-dues paying organization—no officers, no assessments. At each meeting are to be found several hundred fine pipes, including practically all of the known brands. There are many pipes in the members' collections which are no longer made.

The meeting starts at 8 o'clock and breaks up when the members' trading, buying and selling sprees become exhausted, seldom before 1:00 A. M.

Any member acquiring a new pipe brings it to the meeting and it is admired or criticized by those present. Usually the severest criticism comes from the member who is most anxious to acquire the particular pipe. In many cases the new pipe is acquired for the purpose of using it to obtain some pipe from another member.

EACH member makes a study of the likes and dislikes of the other members and governs himself accordingly. Many a trade is made with other trades in mind. Three-way deals are not unusual. Obviously these meetings are interesting and ofttimes humorous because those not participating in a particular trade enjoy the bantering, bartering and puffing statements of the actual participants.

Several of the members have their own workshop for polishing, cleaning and repairing pipes. Meetings held at the homes of these members last longer because everyone is busy cleaning and polishing pipes when not working on a deal.

Mr. D. J. Kelly, one of the founders, has one of the finest collections including pipes from all over the world, as well as many fine briars for everyday smoking. His collection has been displayed in show windows here in Topeka and written up in the [illegible]

Pipe Club Directory

Pipe clubs already formed or now in the process of being organized are listed below. Persons interested in joining these groups should contact the name given

CALIFORNIA

GLENDALE—
JOHN ST. EDMUND
140 North Louise

HOLLYWOOD—
C. W. DAVISON
726 N. Gramercy Place

LONG BEACH—
ROBERT SHERBONDY
338 Walnut Avenue

LOS ANGELES—
C. H. PRUNER
3807 South Hill Street

SAN FRANCISCO—
ROBERT H. PURCELL
830 Hyde Street

COLORADO

PUEBLO—
GENE LINES
832 Berkley

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON—
HILTON J. PATTON
24½-14th St. S. E.

ILLINOIS

DE KALB
C. R. MILLER,
231 East Lincoln Highway

IOWA

DAVENPORT—
FRANCIS O. WALSH
1113 East 15th Street

KANSAS

TOPEKA
KARL L. KNOLL
2835 Burlingame Road

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE—
C. BARCLAY YOUNG
3714 The Alameda
Ednor Gardens

MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL—
CONRAD L. ERTZ
Fifth and Robert Sts.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN—
JOSEPH F. CONIGLIO
86 Avenue "S"
S. B. ZUKERMAN
1530-52nd Street

NEW YORK—
W. P. COLTON, JR.
1435 Lexington Ave.

OHIO

DAYTON—
WM. L. DAHLE
815 Neal Ave.

GREENVILLE—
E. R. HUFNAGLE
P. O. Box 35

TEXAS

COMMERCE—
RALPH MC DONALD
1108 Main Street

WEST VIRGINIA

FAYETTEVILLE—
MR. BEN D. KELLER

PIPE CLUBS

Are you a member of a pipe club? Would you like to join or help form one in your community?

If so, write in and tell us and we will promptly advise you as to the name and address of the nearest club in your community.

If there is no club in your town or locality, we will put you in touch with other pipe smokers interested in forming a local pipe club if you so desire.

Write to

Pipe Lovers Magazine
623 Guaranty Bldg.
Hollywood 28, California

Fred Beerbohm also has a large collection, mostly English made briars.

Occasionally we have picture shows. At one time I obtained a moving picture of the manufacture of Kaywoodie pipes. The film was sent to me by the Reiss Premier Corporation, and it afforded a pleasant and instructive evening's entertainment.

During the war we were unable to obtain any new pipes and our meetings consisted of circulating by trade or sale the various pipes then in the club. Every member is anxiously awaiting the arrival of new pipes and eventually we will be at it again, trading, buying and selling pipes. One month a member will be sold on bulldogs and later he will change to saddle bit billiards.

AT EACH meeting a light lunch is served. The remarkable characteristic of our gatherings is the fact that it is a pipe club—no cards or refreshments, other than the lunch. The evening is devoted solely to talk of pipes and tobaccos, and regardless of the members' personal traits and habits, pipe club night is for pipes and tobaccos only.

There are many ardent pipe smokers in Topeka who do not belong but nevertheless like their pipes as much as the most ardent member of our club. These men are either too busy for the meetings or just not the temperament to want to spend an entire evening talking pipes. This later statement, however, does not mean they are not ardent pipe lovers.

Our club is democratic and represents many walks of life — doctor, lawyer, clerk, pharmacist, accountant, purchasing agent, tax authority, mechanic, etc. We are always anxious to welcome into the fold others in the Topeka area who are interested in pipes and who would like to share our fellowship. And to other pipe lovers everywhere, we want to wish them the same amount of fun and good times that we have been privileged to enjoy in our own group.

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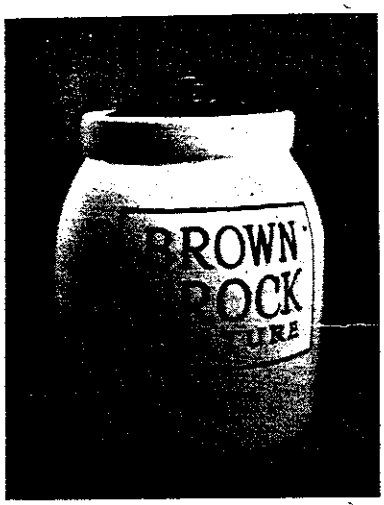

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Hollywood 28, California

MY PIPE AND I

By FRANK K. YOUNG

IN EARLIER days when I first began to smoke I preferred small pipes—the smaller the better perhaps because they could more easily be concealed about my person. Now, strangely after years of puffing, I have gone to the opposite extreme, and prefer large pipes that hold plenty of tobacco. Yet my better judgment assures me that pipes of average size are better for all-around smoking

Workmen, as a rule, prefer pipes with short stems, which allow greater freedom of movement. Long-stemmed pipes such as "The Lumberman," invariably get in one's way when the work is confined to close quarters, with still other men choice is influenced by style and shape. They try to select pipes which enhance their appearance, add to their masculine glamour. "Fit the pipe to the personality" has become a slogan. But, fitting the pipe to the face is also important. . . .

When we consider the pipe-smoking habits of some of the world's great men, we find that the pipe smoked has been—in many instances—not only an indication of character, but also almost a trademark. Former Vice-President Dawes rose to political fame chiefly as a result of the publicity given his curious "underslung" model. This style of pipe was named after him and is still known as "The Dawes Pipe." Joseph Stalin is well known as a lover of Briars, while General Douglas MacArthur is often pictured smoking an oversize Cob.

"Sherlock Holmes," the Conan Doyle fictional character, is almost as famous for his Calabash as for his powers of deductive reasoning. "Mark Twain," the author, when writing, puffed furiously on a rough-hewn cob. It has been said that he burned them out so frequently, he was obliged to employ a man to break them in for him. Mark fitted new reed stems to the smoke-cured bowls, when he took over for his own enjoyment.

When selecting a pipe it might be well to try to find a shape or style in keeping with your character and personality. Or better still, one so outstanding and different as to attract favorable attention, thus adding to your prestige. Perhaps a good way to select a pipe that flatters you is to pose with it before a mirror. Try it on as you would a hat. If it looks out of place in your mouth, better replace it on the shelf and try a different one. Your success may depend more or less on your final choice!

Milady's pipe is usually a slender, dainty thing of gracefully curving lines. Such a pipe becomes her, is more in keeping with her natural refinement and feminine personality. A tall slender man, it seems to me, always looks well when smoking a long-stemmed "Lumberman" or "Billiard." The short plump fellows, because they are curved of body and round of face, seem better able to handle the curved stems and "Oom Pauls." But, of course, this is merely a matter of choice, and every smoker should be guided by his individual preferences

However, I do think that a big man—perhaps a six-footer who weighs two hundred pounds—looks rather ridiculous when smoking a midget briar. On the other hand, a sawed-off, skinny fellow has no business carrying a pipe so big that the weight of it appears to pull his face all out of shape. Nor would the appearance of a spare-faced man with cadaverous cheeks be greatly enhanced by a pipe bowl carved in the shape of a human skull!

What type of pipe looks best on you, fella?

HOME MADE PIPES

[Begins on page 268]

But whether it is stained or left plain a good coating of wax is practically essential. There are numerous ways of waxing a pipe but the method I use is simply apply the hard Kanabe wax to the bowl as the pipe is being sanded (Fig. 7). This waxing gives the pipe a beautiful finish and brings out the full beauty of the wood. It is my favorite finish for the myrtle wood which I use in making my pipes.

As most people probably know the main essential in waxing is to rub the surface thoroughly. This is where the buffer wheel comes in handy (Fig. 7) for it permits a lot of thorough polishing and waxing with no exertion or human energy which pleases me.

I don't touch the inside of the bowl, as far as stain, wax or similar material goes. It is left plain although before lighting the pipe for the first time I treat it with a little honey. This lessens the breaking-in period and gives a sweet smoke right from the start.

The plastic stem also polishes up nicely and I treat it in much the same way as the pipe bowl (Fig. 8) by giving it a thorough buffing although without the wax. This is the last step in finishing the project and the result will be a good pipe which not only looks nice but smokes nice too. Correctly done it should appear as in Fig. 9.

As I stated in the first article of this series, the billiard is the best shape for the beginner to start on. I would suggest that one shape be mastered before another is attempted. After a while the others can be made after a little experimenting and practice. The bulldog is always fascinating and although relatively easier to make than many other shapes, it will not be as easy as the billiard. The bottom of the bowl is difficult to shape.

Probably the most difficult of all to make are the bent shapes such as the bull moose, the oom paul and others of this nature.

I hope your first pipe will look better than the first one I made. I still have it and it smokes as good as ever, but you'll note its lines are no work of art. A pipe looks easy to make and a fellow often thinks an eighth grader could make one but the more you make the more you find how really difficult a pipe can be, and even if you don't learn how to become a good pipe maker at least you will learn that pipemaking is a fine art and that it takes years and years of constant practice to become an expert in the craft.

TOBACCO ON TRIAL

[Begins on page 265]

King and the few arguments presented in favor of smoking were half hearted and, the King felt, presented merely to make the debate more than just a one-sided discussion.

Any comments from the King upon the proceedings could hardly be expected to be anything but negative, and they were just that. He repeated many of the points in his original decree, and concluded that since tobacco was first practiced by the Indians it was nothing more than a silly barbarous custom.

BUT Dr. Cheynell had not as yet spoken and at this point took the floor. Dr. Cheynell was thoroughly devoted to the use of tobacco and he astounded the court by ascending the tribune with his pipe well lighted and smoke trailing after him. He took a courageous stand, far different from the others who had been nothing more than "yes" men to the King.

He declared that English physicians should learn the correct uses of tobacco from those Indians among whom the plant first grew and was first valued. "In the Indian's country it was the custom for the physician to smoke before he visited his patient," exclaimed the doctor.

His presentation was so incisive and witty that the King and the rest of the audience laughed heartily. His courage in praising tobacco against the decree of the King proved the independence of the English and the true importance placed on the discussion by the King. Still, his speech was a daring undertaking, especially in that age, for it might have had serious consequences for the doctor. But his ability to make the King laugh, plus his knowledge of the King's fairness were what prompted him to present his case on behalf of the tobacco leaves he loved so well.

To think for a moment that the King's decision could be other than against tobacco is foolish, for, disliking the plant as he did, not even the highly optimistic could expect any other verdict.

Dr. Cheynell was serious in his presentation, even though he, too, knew the odds were against him. Tobacco lost, in the eyes of the King, but its continued use by the people was proof it had won. Yet whatever the outcome, at least tobacco had had its day in court with no less than the King of England in attendance. And although the outcome was a foregone conclusion, the people received some comfort with the mere knowledge that tobacco had been on trial.

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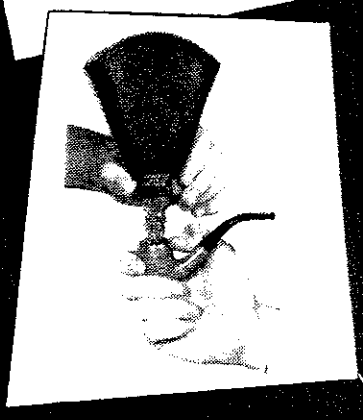

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BETWEEN PUFFS

An old man thinks of what's past; a young man thinks of what's passing

Apparently our new national anthem should be "Stars and Strikes Forever."

It is against the law to smoke on the street in Boston. The fine is one dollar, according to the law passed in 1870 and which is still on the books.

Do not blame your food because you have no appetite.

If a man reaches into a hat and pulls out a rabbit, it's a magic trick. If a woman reaches into her handbag for a key chain and pulls out a key chain, it's a miracle

The scabbard is content to be dull if it can protect the keenness of the sword.

"Well, I'm about two-thirds married now."

"Two-thirds?"

"Yea, I'm willing and so is the minister."

A bird in the hand is bad table manners

Don't pity too much the giraffe with a sore throat,—think of the centipede with corns.

Many an actor thinks he's experienced simply because he once had his leg in a cast.

Husband: "I miss the old cuspidor now that it's gone."

Wife: "You always did—that's why it's gone."

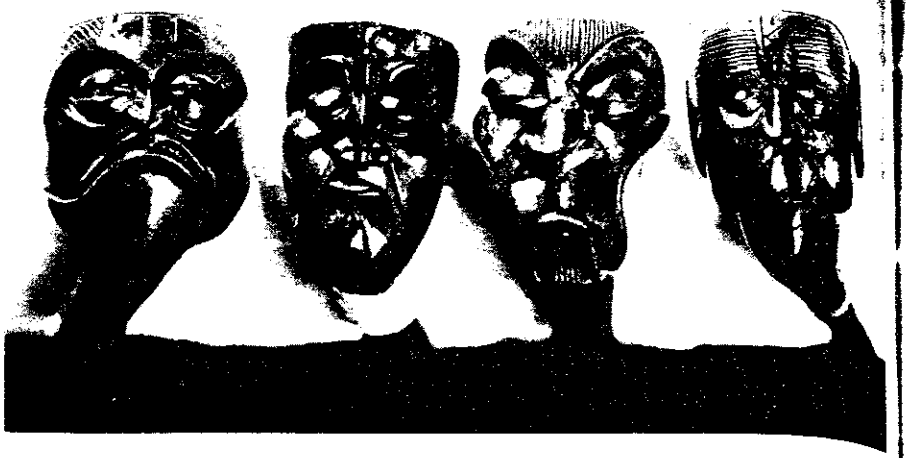
The butcher found a little dog.
A worthless little bum:
And as he led him home he said,
"The worst is yet to come."

He: "Every time I kiss you it makes me a better man."

She: "Well, you don't have to try to get to heaven in one night."

Some people are like buttons—they keep popping off at the wrong time.

Carlyle, Tennyson, Thackery, and Burns were pipe lovers



Hand Carved Pipes

PIPE MAKING is the hobby of lots of pipe enthusiasts, but Ken Snyder of Donna, Texas, has a little different twist. After the pipe is made, his hobby begins, for Snyder delights in carving the bowl into various shapes.

Above are four different heads which he has worked out and which are of interest to himself, his friends, and persons not only interested in pipes but in wood carving as well.

Snyder has been carving pipes for fifteen or sixteen years. When he first began, he used just the simple ordinary pocket knife. Then one day he thought of trying to make a set of carving tools from some old Swiss files that he had. Knowing that Swiss metal is of good quality and would probably make ideal knives for this type of work, he proceeded to shape them the way he wanted them to be.

"This in itself was interesting to do," explains Snyder. "After the knives and chisels were fashioned out of the files, I made handles for them out of clamp clothes pins. These were then fastened together by wrapping string around both the newly made clothes pin handle and the knife. The string was wrapped around several times and formed a smooth handle which fit nicely in the hand while the tool was being used. To further complete the handles, I dipped them in dope until all of the ridges made by the string were filled in, and the result was a handle as smooth and perfect as anyone could desire."

Snyder says he has carved many pipes with these home-made knives, and he likes the knives primarily because he has constructed them according to his own requirements. "Such knives cannot be purchased, and since I have made them exactly as I want them, they are now only easier to use but speed up the time required to carve a pipe."

Many of Snyder's masterpieces are now in foreign countries. Whenever he knew of someone from a foreign land visiting in or near his home town, Snyder would present the person with one of his hand carved pipes. "The only payment I ever have asked for the work of carving a pipe," says Snyder, "is that when the owner returns to his native land he would write me a letter from there, wherever it might be.

"The result has been that I have received letters from all over the world and from people in every walk of life and so far all have remembered to pay me in the manner I have requested.

"Many persons smoke the pipes while others prefer to keep them as a show piece. I often receive second letters from the recipients of my pipes stating that they are receiving many hours of pleasant smoking from my hand carved pipe."

Snyder doesn't stop at the caricatures illustrated here. "Nor are all of my heads as sad looking as these," he says. "I have carved many family crests on pipes, and also, during the war, insignia of the various branches of the service were quite popular."

He says that for a new and fascinating pastime, carving pipes is one of never ending enjoyment, because a person never runs out of subjects or ideas and no two pipes are ever quite the same.

[Begins on page 260]

said to increase the porosity of the bowl and affords much heat which has been created by the burning tobacco to be passed off through these "open pores" of the bowl.

BENZ

The *Cy Benz* pipe is the result of two years of experimentation by Cy Benz to perfect a cool smoking pipe. He started with foam glass and cork (non-capillary insulation.) Then he tried foam glass with and without thin ceramic linings. The result was a pipe that smoked fine but was too bulky and fragile.

Then he turned to metal trying zinc, silver, magnesium and aluminum and finally stainless steel. He decided on the latter because it was resistant to tarnishing and had a low thermal conductivity value. Using stainless steel with air insulation it was found that by controlling the thinness of the bowl the heat flow could be controlled not only from the bowl but from different zones of the bowl (heat damming.)

His final result is a bowl of stainless steel inside of an aluminum housing which is attached to the shank. The steel bowl is paper thin and radiates heat very quickly to the air surface around it—so quickly that the smoke is surprisingly cool. No cake ever forms but none is needed nor desired.

Moisture collects underneath the steel bowl and is instantly removed by lifting up the steel bowl and shaking out the residue. Being all metal except for the usual bit the *Cy Benz* can be thoroughly cleaned with water.

LUMINUM-KRAFT

A different design has been worked out by the Luminum-Kraft Products Company in their pipe called the *Luminum-Kraft*. This pipe uses a genuine briar bowl encased inside of a metal bowl. The result is a cool smoke made possible by the cooling fins on the outside of the metal casing—similar to the fins used on air-cooled engines and to heat dissipating aluminum.

Another feature of the *Luminum-Kraft* is that any of the standard filters may be inserted in the shank for those who prefer their smoke filtered. The filter is optional, and even without a filter the pipe gives a very dry smoke. The small briar bowl is machined to within a very small fraction of an inch and fits snugly into the outer aluminum bowl.

The briar has not been finished in any way, either with wax, stain, or any preparation often given briar bowls designed to improve their smoking qualities. The bowl is left exactly the way it comes from the lathe. The plastic mouthpiece contains an opening into which is inserted the filter, and there are no screws or threads—the mouthpiece is pushed into the end of the shank and held by friction.

The bowl stays dry since moisture drops down through the opening at the bottom into the shank where it is trapped and removed. The pipe is cleaned by removing the mouthpiece from one end, the screw cap from the other and drawing a piece of soft paper or cloth through the shank.

CURTIS

A new metal pipe called the *Curtis* and designed by Curtis Industries uses a briar bowl encased in an aluminum shell. This outer shell is built with fins that radiate heat. There is an air space between the wooden bowl and the aluminum shell and this construction helps to keep the pipe cooler smoking. The bowl is easily removed by unscrewing.

The pointed tip at the end of the metal shank is easily removed by unscrewing and removing accumulated moisture. The shank, also of aluminum has been scientifically designed with an eye to beauty as well as utility.

The *Curtis* also has space for a filter, and any of standard filters will fit in the compartment in the stem designed for this purpose. The use of the filter is optional. A filter cap, exclusive with the *Curtis* pipe, is screwed on over the end of the filter, and the metal extension on this cap extends beyond the bowl opening, thus helping to keep excessive moisture from entering the mouth.

The hard rubber bit is especially constructed to enable the full thickness of the bit stem to be inserted in the filter holder providing maximum strength. It is easily removed for cleaning.

SMOKE-KOOLER

The *Smoke-Kooler* has recently been introduced by the Edlund Company and consists of a metal shank on which is fastened a briar bowl encased in a duraluminum jacket of radiator construction. In the *Smoke-Kooler* there is no connecting screw which holds the bowl assembly to the shank. Instead the outside metal jacket unscrews from its base, and the briar bowl is quickly lifted from its position. A small metal peg through which a small hole is bored protrudes upward from the shank and engages

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• I PAY $1 for pictures of pipes to add to my collection. Any and all kinds and types of pictures considered. If you have a picture of an odd and interesting pipe, that's what I want. BOX 54, Pipe Lovers Magazine, 623 Guaranty Building, Hollywood 28, California.

with a similar hole in the bottom of the briar bowl. The necessity of using a screwdriver for removing the bowl is thus eliminated and damage to the formed cake every time the bowl is removed is thereby greatly reduced. Bowls can be easily switched daily thereby allowing each bowl to become thoroughly cool and dry before smoking again—the same as is customary with the usual briar pipe.

The ebonite bit is expertly shaped, consumes more than half the length of the pipe and fits into the aluminum condenser forming the shank.

VOLK

The *Volk* pipe named after its inventor, is manufactured by the Volk Pipe Company and consists of a carved bowl of genuine briar which has been styled to permit maximum capacity and even burning. A saddle shaped groove on the bottom of the briar bowl permits the bowl to fit snug and close on the shank, thus giving a low, aerodynamic appearance. The pipe was designed by Jacque Fresco, industrial designer formerly with the U. S. Army Air Forces.

The bullet shaped nose is hollowed out to catch moisture and foreign particles. Deep slots are milled into the nose for insertion of a coin to be used in removing or tightening the trap.

The deep grooves on the shank of the *Volk* are designed to permit the greatest radiation surface for a cooler smoke and have been patterned after the design on radial aircraft engines.

The stem is made of sturdy, tough plastic and is tapered to fit the shank firmly. Both stem and nose are instantly removable to facilitate easy cleaning of the pipe.

Mr. Volk guarantees his pipe forever. He advertises that if any part of the pipe should wear out, break, or be damaged in any manner, the owner has merely to return the broken part to the manufacturer together with 25c and a new part will be sent immediately.

RICKETTS

The *Ricketts* pipe named after the man who invented it six years ago, consists of a briar bowl which rests in a metal eyelet under which is suspended the moisture trap. The smoke has to go down into the moisture trap before being sucked back up through the shank.

The trap is quickly unscrewed and the moisture cleaned out. The fore part metal shank is made of duraluminum and the balance of the shank is highly finished bakelite. The smoke is cooled due to its extra long route of travel (see illustration on page 260) and because of the many traps, the smoke is dry when it reaches the mouth.

The pipe is slightly smaller than the average size pipe and shows much thought in planning. The pipe is easily cleaned and assembled.

FREY DELUXE

The *Frey DeLuxe* is a product of the Frey Smoking Pipe Company and consists of an imported briar bowl which screws into an aluminum shank. The bowl is also available in another variety which is encased in a covering of bakelite.

The bit is made of para rubber and is obtainable with metal filter attachment if desired.

The bowl is instantly removed for cleaning or for exchange with another bowl. They are available in a variety of shapes and carvings.

TRAILBLAZER

The *Trailblazer* was recently announced by Pipes by Lee Inc. and features a regular styled briar bowl and shank with the center portion of the shank becoming an aluminum sleeve.

This sleeve is perforated as shown in the illustration. The smoke travels down a central tube inside the shaft but the heat generated escapes through the perforations. It is light in weight and is easily carried as the conventional briar pipe.

The design was worked out according to definite principles of heat radiation by an outstanding designer. It is now available in a wide variety of bowl shapes.

ZEST

The *Zest* pipe was recently introduced by the Henry Leonard and Thomas Company and consists of a wooden bowl fastened to an aluminum shank. The pipe is small and very light, making it easily carried in the pocket. The shank is removable from the amber colored stem which makes the pipe easily cleaned.

It is said to smoke cool due to the heat radiating qualities of the aluminum shank. There are several inbuilt features in the pipe which add to its smoking qualities.

THORO-KLEEN

The *Thoro-Kleen* aluminum pipe has recently been introduced by the Greenwich House Corporation.

This pipe has a genuine imported briar lined bowl which fits inside an outer aluminum bowl or casing. There is an air space between the inner briar lining and this outer shell.

The precision cut fins are engineered on the well known principle of heat deflection. The pipe contains a filter which traps oils and tars and the bit is of genuine rubber.

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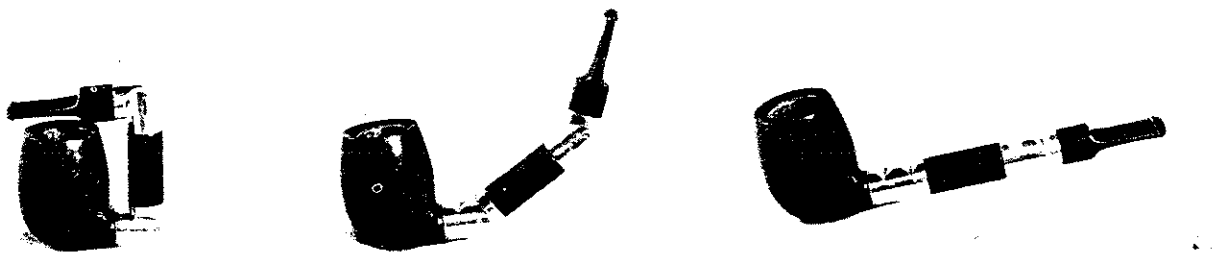

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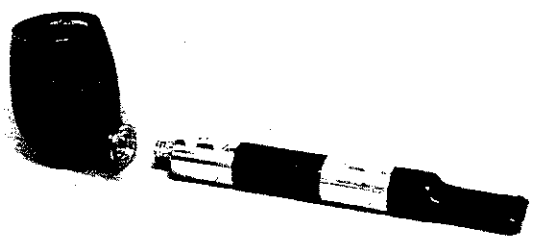

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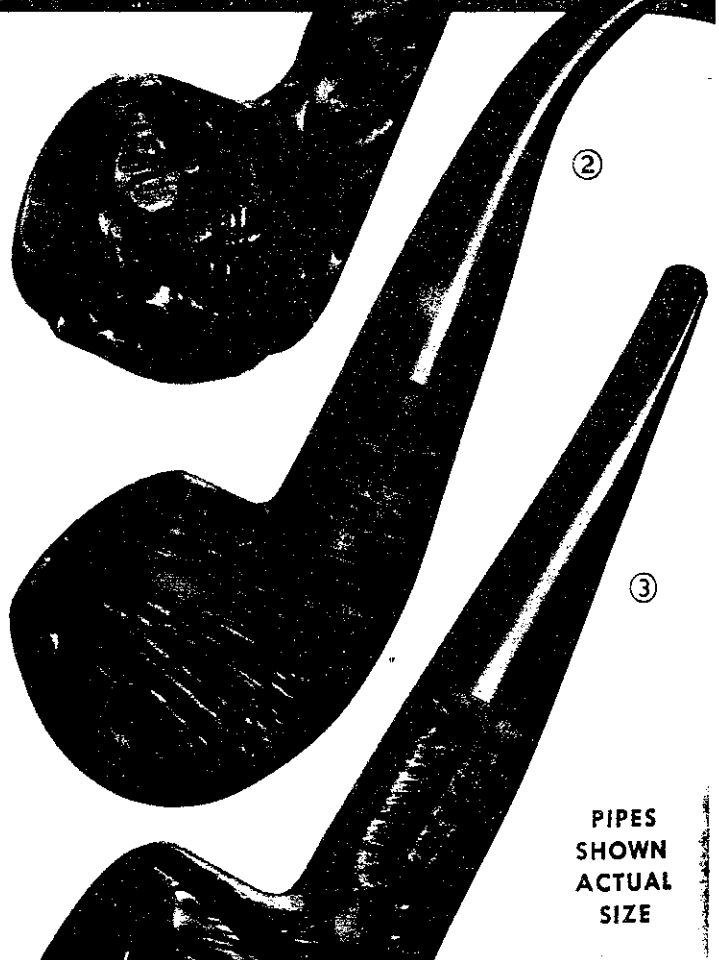

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